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WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE
THE COMMON CAUSE
OF HUMANITY.

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"The time of life is short:
To spend that shortness basely were too long."

ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES
(NUMBER OF SOCIETIES IN THE UNION 483).

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies is a great association of men and women banded together for the single purpose of obtaining the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. It was founded in 1867, and now numbers over 52,000 annually-subscribing members, organized into 483 Societies, under the presidentship of Mrs. Henry Fawcett. The colours of the Union are SCARLET, WHITE, and GREEN. Among its members are people of all parties, and people of none. The cause that unites them is the cause of Women's Suffrage, and they work for victory by peaceful methods only. They utterly repudiate methods of violence and rely on political pressure and the education of public opinion. WILL YOU JOIN? (Membership form on p. 115.)

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Notes and Comments.

East and West, All of One Mind.

"Helping each other, all of one mind," the motto emblazoned upon the Chinese Women's International Suffrage Alliance banner, comes home to us of the West. Whether in Rome, at the Council of Women now in session, or bearing the burden of the daily round, the common task during an English summer, under our own red, white and green, this message from our sisters of a land where, as yet, "girls count for nothing," strikes the right note. Diverse national customs and languages, varying degrees of progress, honourable differences of view, cannot divide women who are welded together by the white heat of a common purpose, fighting by constitutional means for the constitutional freedom of half the human race.

True Statesmanship in the Lords.

We give elsewhere a brief report of the debate in the House of Lords on Lord Selborne's Bill, the second reading of which the proposer moved in a statesmanlike speech of studied moderation in tone, and accuracy in point of fact, which might well have been imitated by some of his opponents. One slight slip he would, we feel sure, desire us to correct by stating that American enfranchised women, except in Illinois, vote exactly as men do, *i.e.*, (1) in State elections, (2) in Federal elections, and (3) in Presidential elections.

Daughters of Empire.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston, sometime Viceroy of India, writes to the Press to beg that no one will support Lord Selborne's Women's Enfranchisement Bill lest our "world-wide Empire, whose international aspect is being challenged more seriously every year," should suffer harm. Let those who love the fair name of this Empire even more than its material security, judge between Lord Curzon and those millions of silent women-subjects of the Empire, whose personal honour is as dear to themselves as that travesty of honour misnamed Imperial honour is to Lord Curzon and his school.

Are Any Women Free While One is a Slave?

Our leader and correspondence columns deal with the Channing Arnold case, or, rather, with the intolerable wrong done to a little child of which that case is one of the consequences, though, in our opinion, far from being the gravest. The public opinion of a nation bearing Imperial responsibilities is challenged to say that these things shall not be, that lapse of time shall not always suffice to bury them in a facile oblivion. *The English Review* of June will publish a full statement from the pen of Mr. D. H. Wilson.

Is National Efficiency a Woman's Question?

In his Budget speech on Monday, Mr. Lloyd George told the House of Commons that the national contribution towards public health was under the cost of a third-class cruiser. He also told them that an immense number of men and women, through that lack of vitality and stamina which comes from unhealthy conditions, live lives that are a prolonged struggle against debility and disease, and he added that this state of things leads to inefficiency. Mr. George also stated that the working of the Insurance Act had revealed an appalling amount of sickness among married women quite unknown before.

A Convenient Season.

Mr. George propounds certain remedies, of which we shall hear more. This is well, but it will be better when the Chancellor and his colleagues make up their minds that a Government which denies citizen rights to its mothers, does them and the generations unborn an injury for which no money payments can compensate.

It is therefore with a lively interest that we read the following:—"It may be suggested that this is an inconvenient time to deal with the question. But every session is an inconvenient one for dealing with an inconvenient question."—(*Daily Telegraph*, May 5th.) It is inconvenient to give votes to voteless mothers now, it was inconvenient in 1910, in 1911, in 1913. When, we may ask, will it become less inconvenient? Happily, Mr. George has a colleague who has recently stated in public that a professedly Liberal Government cannot always continue to put Women Suffrage second or nowhere, and never first.

The Criminal Law Amendment Bill.

The Bishop of London's Criminal Law Amendment Bill came up in the House of Lords after our going to press last week, and the report therefore appeared in our Second Edition. It was astonishing to learn that the Home Office cannot yet decide how it will act with regard to the Bill, as it has not got the necessary information on which to form an opinion. Yet the demand has been made for many years. Was the information not important enough to be worth the trouble of collecting?

"Consumers in Revolt."

The Woman's Labour League has done well to summon a conference on the cost of living. The *Daily News* drily states in regard to it that, "as might be expected, women outnumbered men by about 20 to 1." We give elsewhere a report by one who was present. It would be well if men would read Mrs. Billington Greig's "Consumers in Revolt." The points of view of the Trade Unionist as producer needs the complement of the point of view of the mother as consumer. To build the house without the housewife is to build it upon sand.

The "Morning Post" and Voteless Girl Clerks.

The Morning Post, in its leader of May 2nd on "The Post Office," writes as follows:—"The real grievance, as far as we can ascertain, does not lie with the organised postal workers, who use their vote with such excellent effect in their own interests, but rather with those poor voteless and unionless girl clerks who are not on the regular strength, but are employed as supernumeraries, who have long hours, small wages, and no pensions—all the drudgery and none of the benefits of State employment. They have no political influence and no economic strength, and their "case passes unconsidered." We thank the Editor for this stern, but just and manly indictment of the present electoral system, and we trust that from thenceforth he will throw his great influence on to the side of right in this matter, honouring thereby the best traditions of his Party.

Criminal Justice Administration Bill.

Mr. Nevinson has a letter in the *Manchester Guardian* of May 1st attacking Mr. McKenna's new Prison Bill. Whether we concur with his line of argument or not is of less importance than that we should give this question of prisoners and the laws and legal procedure under which they suffer our unremitting attention. It cries aloud for the trained intelligence, the continued watchfulness, and the high courage of all women.

A Mimic Commonwealth.

The Kingdom is "away," as the North Countrymen say—or, to be precise, the N.U.W.S.S. section of the Children's Welfare Exhibition at Olympia closed last week. Through it we have taught and learned much. For three weeks a world in miniature existed where woman was a human being. As mother and nurse, as motor mechanic and modiste, as artist and athlete, as musician, gardener, or needlewoman, as political and social reformer, she found herself, and worked in comradeship with her fellows. No man said her nay, or perceived in her self-realisation his own annihilation. From that mimic commonwealth we go forth with new experience, with a soberer and wider judgment, and with stronger conviction to proclaim once more to a doubting generation that perfect service and perfect freedom are one and indivisible.

£200 Worth of Injury to Humanity.

Mrs. Mary Wood has done humanity disservice in doing £200 worth of damage to Mr. Sargent's portrait of Henry James. At her act, as a contemporary observes, "immediately the fashionable throng went mad." In focussing public attention thus upon herself and her ill-judged act of violence, Mrs. Wood has done what in her lies to divert it once again from the crimes for which all who deliberately maintain our present system of Unrepresentative Government are responsible.

Miss Royden's Absence Abroad.

Miss Royden is obliged for reasons of health to take rather a long holiday, and the editorship of The Common Cause will for some weeks be in the hands of Miss Helen Ward (member of the Executive Committee of the London Society for Women's Suffrage). Miss Royden is going abroad, and business letters will not be forwarded to her.

In Parliament.

[We make no attempt to give a full account of the week's proceedings in Parliament. Our aim is merely to show what Parliament is doing with regard to questions which we have special reason to think would be more satisfactorily dealt with if women had the vote.]

Thursday, April 30th.

THE HOLT REPORT.

The Report of the Holt Committee was considered in Committee on Supply. This is the second Select Committee set up by the House of Commons to enquire into the wages and conditions of employment of the principal classes of Post Office servants, and to report what alterations are desirable.

MR. HOBHOUSE (Postmaster-General) informed the House that the total sum conceded by the former Select Committee and the present one would ultimately rise to £1,940,000, representing increased wages of postal employés.

SIR GILBERT PARKER (Gravesend, U.) expressed the opinion that most of the members present had come, in the first place, because they were anxious for the well-being, comfort, and welfare of the postal workers, but also because of the political pressure brought to bear on them, and that the Postmaster-General himself did not "represent solely the idea of benevolent and kindly consideration for the welfare of the postal servants," but Sir Gilbert Parker ventured to say that the Postmaster-General had made a concession to-day which was the result of political pressure. "I am afraid if it is not the result of political pressure that the postal servants will think very little of us in future." Sir Gilbert proceeded to call attention to the fact that women had not received any consideration whatsoever, and confessed that he was unable to say whether the argument that women not having families to support and did not, therefore, "come within the disabilities of the rise in the cost of living" was responsible for their exclusion from the benefits conferred on men.

MR. MACCALLUM SCOTT (Bridgeton, L.) asked Mr. Holt to explain why an increase of three shillings in the maximum of men telegraphists was recommended and that no alteration had been made in the maximum for women telegraphists.

MR. HOLT (Northumberland, L.) replied "that the Select Committee considered the relative value of the work of female telephone clerks and female telegraphists, and that as the telegraphists wages go up to forty shillings and the telephonists to twenty-eight shillings, it appeared to the Committee that there was more than sufficient additional pay for the telegraphists as compared with the telephonists." With this Ollendorfian reply Mr. MacCallum Scott appeared to be satisfied.

SIR ALFRED MOND (Swansea Town, L.) was not, however, impressed by Mr. Holt's defence of the Committee's treatment of women telegraphists, whose wages were not increased at all. He said that to compare the wages of the women in the telephone service with those of the telegraphists and then to say that the telegraphists were getting more than the telephonists was very inconclusive.

"The women are working at a certain salary which is not comparable to the salaries that men receive, and I submit that women telegraphists, in view of the work they do, are entitled to be paid pro rata with other employees in the Post Office, having regard to the work they do."

He hoped that the Postmaster-General would see his way "to remedy what was a very grave injustice to women who are working in the telegraph service."

May 4th.

Mr. Lloyd George's Budget speech raised many points of interest to Suffragists. The following excerpt may be commended to the consideration of Anti-suffragists. "I think Lord Beaconsfield was one of the first statesmen of front rank to realise how essential the vigorous intervention of the State in this sphere (*i.e.*, of public health) was to the greatness and strength of the country. He realised that a race enfeebled by unhealthy environment was not fit to bear much longer the burden of a great empire like ours."

Again, that women have a place in the State appears from the statement that "any system of doctoring is hopelessly inefficient which is not supplemented by a good system of nursing."

For the rest, Suffragists will, no doubt, hold different views in regard to the proposals of the Chancellor, but all will be agreed that his attempt to deal with the public health of adults, the hungry child, and relief in maternity without women being able to express their views, not only through such influential organisations as the N.U.W.W., but directly, by means of the ballot, cannot meet with a satisfactory conclusion.

May 5th.

The debate on the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Bill, as amended in Committee, raised several points regarding the position of parents and teachers. The addition of a clause ensuring consultation with teachers also gives recognition to the intelligence and heavy responsibilities of that profession.

LORD HUGH CECIL's plea, that poor people are "defenceless before the law, and their attitude of mind like that of an animal in the presence of a wild beast," whether wholly true or not, tells us something of the sufferings of a mother who sees the State step in as foster-parent to her child.

The Women's Enfranchisement Bill in the House of Lords.

"Are our politics to be a noble science, in which men from different points of view are striving to make people better and happier; or are they to be a struggle for power, place, titles, and salaries?" This fine utterance gives the keynote of Lord Selborne's speech, in proposing the Second Reading by the House of Lords of his Bill to give votes to some 1,000,000 women. For the first time that reverent, almost ecclesiastical, House witnessed the introduction of a Bill dealing with the franchise. This fact greatly shocked Lord Curzon, who devoted a considerable portion of a lengthy speech in opposition to the consideration of whether it bade to totter the basis of the constitution. Indeed, as one listened to his line of argument, one wondered whether an Empire is indeed firmly based at all; whether it is not rather balanced perilously on its apex, and a careless touch may for ever upset its equilibrium. For Lord Curzon found that to admit wives and mothers, or widows and potential mothers, to any voice in the State meant the loss of stability and "serious weakness." He thought that militancy proved "qualities in the female temperament and impulses in female action which should confirm our doubts," and, in conclusion, "a disturbing influence would be introduced into our public affairs" by the enfranchisement of women. Here we are with the noble Lord; it would—and when the dust of ages rests upon a thing it is inconvenient to disturb that thing lest dust should fly. Ghosts of the dead ages seemed to flit about the lordly chamber as he uttered these solemn periods, and hardly could anyone speak above a whisper; but when Lord Newton got up we seemed back in the twentieth century. His shrewd and merry common-sense woke everyone up to real life. "Did crimes in Ireland choke off the Liberal Party from supporting Home Rule?" "No individual woman had ever been treated worse by any individual man than women collectively had been treated by the Liberal Government and the House of Commons since 1906." "Why was it more coarsening and debasing for a woman to take part in a political fight than in a Municipal fight?"

The Lord Chancellor raised the debate to a higher level still, for he spoke not as a member of a cabinet of politicians, but as a philosopher and statesman. "The magnificence of antiquity . . . was the result of the power of a small dominating section of the community. The institution of slavery enabled the people to do things which otherwise they could not have accomplished. But slowly, inevitably, the social revolution was brought about that brought down that state of things with a crash." And with an authority that held spellbound even his unemotional audience, he pointed his moral: "We are entering upon an entirely new set of problems as regards these things which can be dealt with only by the co-operation of women."

Perhaps the most dramatic moment of all was when the Bishop of London rose to declare himself without equivocation "a convert," for truly a cause is honourable which wins such a convert, and public life would be purer if oftener public men would study evidence with impartiality, and show the true courage of admitting that they could be convinced by evidence. The Bishop depended less in his speech upon an appeal to the emotions, such as he well knows how to make, than upon the lucid statement of a mass of important and well-digested fact. Touches of "personality" crept in when, for instance, he exclaimed: "If I had a million women's votes behind me, I should carry my Criminal Law Amendment Bill!"

Dr. Gore, of Oxford, provided the perfect complement to this speech of his brother "right reverend prelate." Consumed with righteous indignation at justice delayed, he seemed to pace about the enclosed space like a caged lion, as he declared "there is no body of human beings nobler, more capable, better instructed,

and better equipped to be voters than was to be found in that body of women who were foremost in demanding the vote, and there was no system of statecraft which justified the withholding of the vote from them." Thus spoke a "spiritual lord," worthy of that honourable title, and at the close of his speech, Lord Courtney, of Penrith, moved the adjournment of the House. The debate throughout was on a high level of gravity and responsibility; the catch-phrase (for example, the "petticoat government" of Lord Ampthill), the fatuous joke, were mostly absent, and when they appeared found little recognition. Whether we Suffragists dearly love academic discussion, with a division that is little better than a division *pro forma*, or not, we all owe Lord Selborne a debt of gratitude for giving to the Lords an opportunity of showing themselves more truly progressive than their brothers of the Commons. His action may suggest also to his party to show themselves more progressive than the party now in possession. In any case, a Women's Suffrage Bill in the Lords marks a step forward.

The Debate was continued on Wednesday. Division: For, 60; Against, 104.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

Members of the National Union will feel deep sympathy with Lady Frances Balfour, President of the London Society for Women's Suffrage, in the loss she has sustained by the death of her brother, the Duke of Argyll. A memorial service for the late Duke will be held in Westminster Abbey on Friday, May 8th.

GRIMSBY BY-ELECTION.

Candidates: **Mr. Alf. Bannister,** *Liberal.*
Mr. Tickler, *Conservative.*

Organiser for N.U.: Miss Violet Harris.

Committee Room: Victoria Street, Grimsby.

Both candidates have declared themselves in favour of Women's Suffrage in their election addresses. Mr. Tickler, the Conservative candidate, having printed his address without reference to our Cause, has undertaken to add his convictions on the subject as an amendment. Grimsby as a whole is extremely favourable to Suffrage, and both candidates agreeing on the point there should be a splendid field for further education. The fight is likely to be a very short one. Suffragists willing to help should note the date (when announced) of polling day, and offers to sell THE COMMON CAUSE and literature in Grimsby and villages outside on that date will be welcomed.

N. E. DERBYSHIRE.

Major Harland Bowden has been chosen as candidate by the Unionists. We understand that Mr. James Martin will stand in the Labour interests, and that Mr. Houfton has been adopted by the Liberals.

IPSWICH.

Owing to the death in Canada of Mr. Silvester Horne, there will also be a by-election in Ipswich. Mr. Masterman has been invited to stand as Liberal candidate, but has declined, mainly on the grounds of health. The names now put forward are those of Mr. Frederick E. Rands and Mr. W. Rowley Elliston. The Unionist Party have to choose between Mr. B. H. Burton and Mr. F. J. C. Ganzoni.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

At the quinquennial conference of the International Council of Women, now being held at Rome, under the Presidency of Lady Aberdeen, two proposals are being considered for taking up new lines of work. France suggests the formation of a new standing committee on trades, professions, and employments for women; Denmark that the subject of temperance should also become part of the regular work of the Council.

The chief resolutions to be discussed at the business meetings were given in last week's issue of THE COMMON CAUSE. In addition to the business meetings, four large public meetings have been arranged, with a view to making the aims and programme of the Council known to the general public. "The Life of Women in Rural Districts" is dealt with by speakers from some of the foremost agricultural countries, who put forward suggestions for making life in rural districts more attractive. "Juvenile Delinquency: Its Causes and Means of Prevention" is the subject of another meeting; and at the last of the four the question of the "Economic Aspects of Women's Work" will be discussed. Among the speakers on this subject will be Mrs. Creighton, President of the National Union of Women Workers of Great Britain and Ireland.

WOMEN'S INSURANCE CLAIMS.

(From a Correspondent.)

Complaints are being made that the women's claims under the National Insurance Scheme are in excess of the actuarial calculations; but when these estimates are examined the reason is explained. The sickness of the "weaker sex" has actually been estimated at less per head than that of men. Taking, for example, the financial returns of the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows during the nine months to October 12th, 1913. The claims of 618,857 men for sickness and maternity benefit was estimated at £275,546. Those of the 152,198 women members, if calculated in the same proportion, should have been estimated at £67,766; but only £43,529 was allowed. The sum paid out was £49,208, well within the sum that should have been allowed if the claims of men and women had been reckoned on the same basis.

Taking sickness only, the claims of 618,859 men were estimated at £213,196, and the 152,198 women at £42,292. Keeping the same proportion, they should have been £52,432; they were actually £48,303.

The fault lies, not with the women—against whom charges of malingering have been freely brought—but with our whole social system, with its widely accepted idea of the lower value of the woman.

PROTEST AGAINST SWEATING.

On May 21st a great Demonstration will be held at the Queen's Hall to demand the abolition of fines and other deductions from wages, and of the living-in system. Legislation shortly to be introduced by the Government proposes the further regulation of fines; but there is a widespread feeling among workers that they ought to receive their entire earnings in coin of the realm, without any deductions whatever. At present all sorts of ruses are employed to evade the Truck Acts, and in the Minority Report of the Departmental Committee which sat in 1908 to consider the question, Mrs. Tennant and Mr. Stephen Walsh urged that all deductions from wages should be made illegal and the living-in system abolished.

EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK.

At the first Conference of the London Teachers' Association, held on May 2nd, a resolution was passed urging the necessity of a general rise of salaries; but a resolution in favour of equal pay for men and women teachers of the same professional status was defeated by 292 votes to 21. A resolution in favour of equal pay for men and women teaching in boys' schools was also negatived, and the Conference passed, instead, a motion deprecating the employment of women teachers in such schools.

"THE WHITE VOTE."

The result of "The White Vote," as *Le Journal* calls its experiment in Women's Suffrage, is regarded as very satisfactory to Suffragists in France. *La Française* says: "The 26th of April was a magnificent demonstration for the Cause of Woman Suffrage." *Le Journal*, writing on May 2nd—the day before the close of their poll—gives the result as 191,113 votes recorded in favour of Woman Suffrage and 35 votes against.

IRISH WORKERS' DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

The date of the performance at King's Hall, Covent Garden, organised by the Irish Workers' Dramatic League has been changed to Saturday, May 9th, at 8 p.m. Tickets can only be obtained from members of the Society, for particulars of which apply to S. Seruya, 21, Tudor Street, E.C.

£1,000 IN PRIZES.

This enormous sum is being offered in prizes in a novel Competition, promoted by the Proprietors of the Oatine preparation, full particulars of which are given on page 109.

The Competition is one in which skill and careful attention to the rules laid down are required; the prizes offered are large, and even if no competitor sends in the correct list of names, the prizes offered will be paid, as in that event they will be awarded to those competitors whose lists are nearest to the correct solutions.

OLIVE SCHREINER
Will speak at
THE PORTMAN ROOMS
THURSDAY, MAY 21st, at 8 p.m.
Tickets: Numbered and Reserved, 2s. 6d. and 1s., Unreserved 6d., from Ticket Secretary, UNITED SUFFRAGISTS, 3, Adam Street, Strand.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

WIND AND TIDE.

By E. RENTOUL ESLER.

Author of "The Wardlaws," "The Trackless Way," "The Way they Loved at Grimpat," "A Maid of the Manse," &c.

INTRODUCTORY.

AS late as the early years of the reign of good Queen Victoria, when a genteel little girl was born into the world, unprovided with the proverbial silver spoon, only two branches of the way of life awaited her at maturity—the one was the way of wedlock, the other was the way of the wallet. If some man did not give her houseroom, because her face pleased his eye, then there was nothing for it but that her male relations should grudgingly maintain her, and take no account of all the domestic services she rendered in exchange. In those days no genteel girl would so slight her family as to let it be known that she worked for her living; when she worked and had the living grudgingly doled out to her she retained her social status, and paid the price.

When John Burnsley, farmer, asked the hand of Elizabeth Moffatt in marriage there was much heart searching at the Manse of Convoy in an Ulster parish, and the mind of the Rev. John Moffatt was troubled. He had hoped better things for his slender, pretty little daughter, who knew a little Latin, a little Greek; who could draw some pathetic music from the old piano, and was familiar with fine stitchery, as well as fine laundry. But the pastor had no money, all his savings had been expended on the education of the son, with whom it would have been a point of honour, had he lived, to take care of his sister. The son died of the privations that the quest of education sometimes entailed in those days, and his broken-hearted mother slept by his side before the year was out.

In remote places family sorrows go deep, and last long. Elizabeth faded and lost vivacity, when only she and her father occupied the house on the face of the wind-swept hill. Everyone said she was good; to her father she was all the world; but no suitor knocked at the door till she was twenty-eight, and in those days that was considered a terrible age for a spinster. Then John Burnsley presented himself, and said his say honestly, albeit roughly. He loved Elizabeth, he did not mind that she would have no dowry, he would consider it an honour to be Mr. Moffatt's son-in-law. Mr. Moffatt winced, said he would think the matter over, would consult his daughter; Mr. Burnsley could call again.

The consultation, when it took place that evening, was sad enough for tears. Burnsley was an average representative of his class, young, good-looking, in the fair, florid style that attaches to good health and an out-door life. But he was just a farmer, with no more culture than belongs to his class. His literary outlook did not extend beyond perusal of the bi-weekly newspaper, and the weekly issue of an agricultural organ, and his knowledge sought no wider range than that covered by the points of cattle and the rotation of crops.

John Moffatt was a man of culture, his daughter was a lady; but the former was now an elderly and broken man, and for penniless ladies the prospect at this period was of the gloomiest. Parent and child wept together, but the end of it was that Elizabeth moved from the Manse to the farm, bravely resolved to do her part there, and to conceal from her father, as long as he lived, how much she would have preferred the retreat her brother occupied to that provided for her by a husband's goodwill.

Her father came to live at the farm, having a room for his study, and sometimes his meals there when Burnsley's parents were unduly querulous; the Manse was let, and the rent formed Elizabeth's pin-money as long as her father lived; he, seeing things going smoothly from day to day, comforted himself with the thought that Burnsley was a good fellow, and that Elizabeth was satisfied.

The baby son at the farm was five, the baby girl was two when the minister's funeral cortège crossed the valley to the opposite hill where the churchyard lay, and somehow it seemed to Elizabeth as if a charter of freedom had been accorded her when her father's serene eyes closed. Now she could let herself go, there was no one to be made sad if she no longer pretended to like milking and butter-making, to take pride in the whiteness of her linen, and the crispness of her cakes. Oh, the bondage of it when such things were supposed to suffice for the satisfaction of a woman's heart!

Had it not been for the children she would have set herself resolutely to die when her father was no longer present to suffer in her suffering, but for their sake she must hold on to life with tired hands, till some definite direction was given to their character and aspirations.

Kitty, the girl, was ten when she lost her mother; Neil, the boy, was thirteen. Behind the boy's bright eyes were many volumes of poetic dreams, behind the girl's white forehead lay a calm, cold intelligence. The principal knowledge the little girl possessed, gathered, she could not have told how, from her mother, was that there were delightful things in the world, culture, refinement, beauty, leisure, but that in all probability these would never come within her purview, unless Neil made his way towards them and took her with him.

Everything in the house that stirred her imagination, that seemed beautiful had come to Kate from her mother and her people—her grandfather's books; the silhouettes cut out in black paper, the high lights supplied with a gold pencil, that represented the Rev. Moffatt and his parents; the sampler wrought by the needle of her grandmother, the few pieces of old china brought from the land of Sinim, the fragments of lace, not costly, but real, that had attached to her mother's trousseau. When the sights and sounds of farm life broke in on all that these things suggested, it was like the bleating of sheep, and the lowing of cattle interrupting the sound of a distant hymn.

Through only one door could beauty and peace and refinement enter into life, and the porter to that door was money. If one had money one could travel, could see fair sights, could collect beautiful objects; without money existence meant labour, uninteresting acquaintances, and the pendulum that swung always between the production of food and its consumption, the one intertwined with the other, like the strands of a cord that kept the slaves of the soil helplessly tied in the furrow.

Similar thoughts are not uncommon in farm-houses when Board School education has entered to throw distorted lights on the actual, to introduce the ideals of the student where physical activities and a short outlook suit existing conditions, these proving in some cases a petard that may carry the dreamer in time to high latitudes and summits of success, in other cases may leave him a wreck among the wreckage he has helped to create.

A dissatisfied mind often evolves a slovenly housewife, but not necessarily when a dream lies behind the discontent. In Kate Burnsley's heart the idea burned from childhood that somehow she would attain to the desirable, that good things would be hers, not because they would fall into her lap from the clouds, but that they would be gathered by her hands as she marched through life along the difficult way.

Such expectations do not conduce to a gay childhood. Kate Burnsley had not had a happy childhood, but she had not anticipated happiness, and therefore was not conscious of any measure of resentful disappointment that she did not attain it.

BOOK I.

THE FIRST SMILE.

Chapter I.

IT was midday, and dinner hour at Burnsley's farm. As the raucous bell, fixed on one of the gables, clanged forth the summons to quit work, two men and a boy, who had been subsoiling a piece of stony ground that afforded regular occupation when farm work was slack, struck their spades deeply into the earth, lifted their bent shoulders, wiped their hot faces, and filed slowly towards the trough adjacent to the water-butt, where the cowboy was already washing his hands, and wiping them on the rough towel which Biddy Doyle, the farm servant, placed there daily for their ablutions. Burnsley's was a fine homestead, in the opinion of the district, and the washing trough was one of the superfluities less well-to-do farmers dispensed with.

Excellent houses and sheds for all the farm animals were one of the adjuncts of prosperity more thought of in the neighbourhood than a comfortable dwelling-house. But the house was comfortable too, if lacking in grace; it stood squarely in the middle of a paved yard giving ingress directly to the kitchen, whence the other rooms branched to right and left. So it had been built by John Burnsley's grandfather; so the grandson kept it, seeing, indeed, no need for improvement.

The land constituting the farm was good, and the rent was so low that the place ranked almost as a freehold, protected as it was by a long lease. Then Burnsley was not foolishly hospitable, as were so many Irish farmers a generation or two ago, keeping open house for every slacker of their acquaintance, as well as for every relative who was a financial failure. For these reasons Burnsley was reputed wealthy. Certainly no man was better at a bargain, or more capable of obtaining from those in his employment all he paid for, and sometimes a little more.

While the echoes of the harsh bell were still in the air, the farmer, in his shirt sleeves, had placed himself in front of the dish of smoking beef, prepared to apportion it liberally when all were seated.

He stood at the top of the T-shaped table that ran the length of the wide kitchen, a thick-set, sandy-haired man, with very small, very light-coloured eyes, and stubby hands as red as the round of salted meat on which he was about to operate.

The kitchen was square, with windows that gave on the yard. The long section of the table ran parallel with these, a small table traversing the end by the door. At one side of the table was a straight bench without a back; this was a fixture. At the other side were wooden chairs. The table, sand scoured, almost white, was without a cloth. Indeed, it looked better so, the plates, the gaily-coloured milk-mugs, the wooden bowls heaped high with steaming potatoes, and the cutlery, sufficing for decorative purposes. The kitchen looked very comfortable and homely. The flagged floor was spotlessly clean. From the beams that supported the loft, hams dangled, while an open door permitted a glimpse into a cool larder, where pans of milk and dishes of cream stood cheek by jowl, with bannocks of oatcake marshalled in array against the wall.

As Burnsley spread the thick slices of red meat, that looked very attractive to hungry men, on the plates in front of him, his daughter helped turnips to the same plates, and passed them to the company. By the wide hearth, where a peat fire glowed, another girl stood waiting to dish up more potatoes and turnips, as required. It was etiquette at the farm that no woman should seat herself till all the

men were served, and that the maid should only take her place at the board when her mistress had already begun her repast.

The daughter did not look unhappy, as she moved up and down by the table. She wore a short skirt of dyed linen, with blouse-bodice to match, the sleeves, short for convenience, showing her slender arms almost to the elbow. The feet beneath her short skirt were neatly shod, and the hair twisted into the nape of her neck was bronze-coloured, every strand so carefully tended that it shone like gold. Her features were small and fine; her complexion warm though delicate; when she smiled, or was joyously animated, she was exceedingly pretty.

The older man servant and one of the boys occupied the chairs to the inner side of the table. The younger man and the cow-boy sat on the bench, which was less comfortable, but had the advantage that when Kate seated herself at her father's left they would face her. It angered her that she was in line with Richard Nelson's eyes, but to change her seat would be to make confession of annoyance which she was too proud to do, so she proceeded to feed herself with dainty delicacy, her eyes fixed on her plate, her chin slightly in the air.

There were people who would have looked back at Nelson without aversion. He was twenty, or thereabouts, swarthy as a gipsy; indeed, some said he had a strain of gipsy blood which accounted for all that was erratic and "queer" in the Nelson family. But his features were without Romany contours. They were short, the nose blunt, though well-defined, the under-jaw square and strong, the eyes sombre, deep-set under heavy brows, the mouth a trifle coarse, a trifle sullen, but breaking into surprising beauty when he smiled. His hair, black as a sloe, curled over his head like the locks of a retriever puppy, and not the deftest shears of the local barber could keep it from forming little rings about his temples.

Biddy Doyle—the daughter of the older man facing Nelson at the table—who sometimes came to help Kate Burnsley in busy seasons, thought Dick Nelson a very proper man, but Dick felt Biddy's admiration as offensive as Kate Burnsley found his, and was always deeply affronted by the suggestion of it.

More milk being required, Kate rose to fetch it; leaning forward to place the jug beside Micky Doyle, the spray of honeysuckle which she had fastened in her belt earlier in the day, not for adornment, but because its scent was so sweet, slipped from its place, and fell on the table beside Richard Nelson. Instantly his brown hand dropped over it concealing it. But Kate had observed the movement, and her pink fingers closed on his with a certain vindictiveness. "You shan't have my flower," she said, in his ear, and took it from him, and dropped it on the floor, crushing it underfoot.

From the hearth, where Biddy was dishing up some more potatoes, this little scene was visible. "It bates the wurruld," the latter said to herself, reflecting on Kate's hardness of heart.

Biddy understood Dick's infatuation, and if she never denied to herself that Kate was bonnie—indeed, her admiration equalled Dick's—sure, Dick was good to look at too, and was it his fault if his people had wasted and "caravaged" away all their possessions while he was still a child? Biddy wanted Dick for herself, yet she was affronted in her tenderest feelings that Kate did not want him too. If Dick had only cared for her, Biddy, she would have tramped the world at his side, needing nothing but his company, and the blue sky to shelter them. But she knew that this devotion was of no avail, since Kate's hair was so golden, and her eyes were so blue. Biddy did not underestimate herself. She knew she had a certain sonsie attractiveness, but Kate was blonde and slim and fair, and what stout and ruddy girl could compare with her?

"It's no use atall, none atall," said Biddy, as she lifted the potatoes from the pot one by one, and dropped them successively into the wooden bowl before they had time to scorch her fingers, though whether she referred to her own wasted love or Nelson's she could scarcely have told.

Biddy Doyle and Richard Nelson and Katherine Burnsley had all been born on the same hillside, had studied their alphabet at the same dame school; later had been segregated on different forms in the same Board School, meeting in the playground, and walking homewards together afterwards—friends and equals till approaching maturity brought the alien, disintegrating influences that belong to property into their intercourse, leading each to realise—though no word to that effect was spoken—that Kate's father owned land, while Dick's father had lost his—and Biddy's father was a born child of Gibeon, destined to hew the wood and draw the water of others till his life's end. Micky Doyle laboured on John Burnsley's farm, and knew he was a fixture there, as much as the trees or the buildings. If the farm by any chance should pass from its present owner, in all probability Dicky would pass to the new owner with it, rooted to the soil by generations of service.

Biddy had drifted into the Laganside kitchen when she left school, because that belonged to the Doyle traditions, going voluntarily and uninvited to lend a hand when the "Misthress," then Kate's mother, was extra busy, and needed help. For such service she received her food, and now and then a trifling present—a few eggs, a bit of butter, a small cut of salt pork, or some half-worn garments, to be cobbled or darned for the use of the Doyles.

With such reward all were satisfied. The relations between them were human, and friendly, each giving and the other accepting what could be mutually spared, without sense of patronage or inferiority. The helper came to help at will, and the householder gave requital in kind. But when Biddy undertook her voluntary servitude, she began to call her old playmate "Miss Kate," adding the prefix of herself, without mandate to that effect.

(To be continued.)

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Some New Books.

What it Means to Marry, or Young Women and Marriage, by Dr. Mary Scharlieb, and Preparation for Marriage, by Walter Heape, M.A., F.R.S. (Cassell & Co. Ltd. Each 2s. 6d. net.)

The two books under consideration form part of the "Questions of Sex" series recently brought out by Cassell & Co. It is fitting that they should be reviewed together, because they present the question of marriage from both the feminine and the masculine point of view. And yet they have many ideas in common. They both, for example, regard with great severity the decline of the birth-rate, the one waxing scornful about "the fashionable" idea that we require quality and not quantity, and the other dwelling with some surprise on the fact that it is the comfortable classes who tend to have the smallest families, though common observation would lead one to notice that the lower vitality people possess the more freely do they breed.

Both writers seem to feel that we are standing, as it were, on shifting sands, and they both take a somewhat pessimistic view as to present-day tendencies and beliefs. But Professor Heape is, I think, right in his statement that whatever modifications of marriage laws and customs the future may have in store for us, monogamous marriage will persist, and that the greatest force in favour of it emanates from the woman herself. I remember reading a story by Mrs. Belloc Lowndes in the *Fortnightly Review* shortly after the late George Meredith had put forward some suggestion as to a seven years marriage. In it the various contingencies that might arise under such conditions were well and strikingly worked out, and always to the disadvantage of the woman. And assuredly it always would be so. A woman's love for her husband is always tempered by her love for her child. The child may, of course, be specially dear to her, because it is also the child of the man she loves; but, still, the man cannot presume that all her love is concentrated on him. It is the inability to face that fact that causes a large amount of unhappiness in married life.

Dr. Mary Scharlieb puts before her readers a high ideal of married life, and whatever may be the views held by one and another as to divorce, there can be no question that "permanence of union and indissolubility of marriage ought to be the ideal reverenced by Society, sanctioned by law, and inoculated by education."

Mutual discipline, painful though it may be, may, and does, "produce a fineness of character and a perfection of self-control that are invaluable assets for the race." We all know of hard cases where circumstances press very severely, but someone has pointed out the danger of legislating on "hard cases," which it stands to reason are in the minority, and this is as true of unhappy and unfortunate marriages as of anything else. This consideration apart, there can be no question in the mind of any thoughtful person that whatever may be the causes for which relief may be claimed, they should be equal for men and women.

With all that is said with regard to the education of the young in sex matters, I am agreed. I would, however, emphasise the importance of telling the plain, simple truth, and never any lies, and of giving this information early. It is probably better for them "that theory should run a little ahead of experience, *i.e.*, that they should hear about things *before* they have any emotional significance for them, rather than *afterwards*."

To one who is well acquainted with a very large number of the women working at various professions and trades in the present day, Professor Heape's suggestion that where a man requires twelve weeks to perform an allotted task, a woman requires fifteen weeks is amusing and unconvincing. A medical friend to whom this suggesion was pointed out laughingly remarked: "Why, women would probably do in six weeks what men had devised for themselves to do in twelve." The wrecks that Professor Heape seems to have come across in the women who have spent three to four years in continuous work at the University are unknown to me, and I suspect largely exist in the region of his imaginative fancy.

It is an unfortunate circumstance that anyone should have used the phrase "bright hardness" to describe the average highly educated modern woman, because it is singularly unlike the being it attempts to describe.

Jane Walker.

Pioneer Work for Women. By Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell. (Price 1s., in Dent's "Everyman" Series.)

These most vivid reminiscences were first published nearly twenty years ago, but, as Mrs. Fawcett says in her very interesting preface, "the world has moved on a long way since 1895, and where it found an appreciative reader then, it should find a thousand now." All Societies which have Suffrage libraries, as well as individuals, should secure a copy from the Literature Department of the N.U.

Women's Suffrage in the Working: Answers from America (published by the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association) is a reprint of the articles which appeared a few months ago in the *Nineteenth Century*, summarising the results of the Impartial Inquiry set on foot by twelve Suffragist and Anti-suffragist ladies. The case for and against is stated respectively by the Hon. Robert Paton, and Mr. MacCallum Scott. This little volume, also, may be obtained from the Literature Department.

The Contemporary Review.—Interesting, particularly in regard to the status of women in regard to the Civil Service, is Mr. Vaughan Nash's paper on "The Royal Commission and the Civil Service." This number has also an illuminating article by Constance Spender on the Labour Exchanges.

In *The Fortnightly* there is an article by Frank Smith on "The Industrial Unrest from Labour's Standpoint."

Correspondence.

[Correspondents are urged to write briefly, as we receive each week a greater number of letters than we can possibly print. They are also warned to write on one side of a page only. Letters with writing on both sides must in future be consigned to the waste-paper basket.]

THE CHANNING ARNOLD CASE.

Madam,—Here is a letter I sent to many papers on April 15th about a case deserving the attention of all the women in England :—

"There is an important omission in the reports of the delivery of judgment in the Channing Arnold case by Lord Shaw in the Privy Council Court on April 7th. The judgment reiterates as the foundation of its argument that 'all' the libels, 'so far as they were assertions of fact, were admitted to be false.'

"When Lord Shaw finished reading, I rose and begged leave to remind their lordships that neither my learned leader (Sir Robert Finlay) nor myself ever made any such admission. We only did *not allege that the libels were true.*

"His lordship accepted the correction, and said that if I cared to make such a distinction at that time I could do so.

"No more was said. The article in to-day's *Truth* (April 15th, 1914) and my letter in the *Spectator*, of April 11th, show how important it was. In Burma the only choice of pleas left to Mr. Arnold by the law was, guilty or not guilty. He was not allowed to 'plead' justification or anything else, and the evidence on which his counsel relied to prove it was nearly all excluded by the judge, who would not allow any argument as to the admissibility of the evidence excluded. Mr. Arnold was not allowed to give evidence on his own behalf. He might answer questions put by the Court. If a man accused makes an additional statement in Burma, the law does not require it to be recorded, and it seldom is. Thus in the court of the magistrate, Mr. Cooke, who committed Mr. Arnold for trial, Mr. Arnold, in addition to answering questions, made a long statement, which duly appeared in the newspaper reports, but not a word of it was, or by law was required to be, recorded by Mr. Cooke, or considered by their lordships.

"I hope your readers who are interested on this case, which is likely to be discussed from end to end of Asia, will read details in *Truth* and the *Spectator*. Mr. Arnold is an earnest man, incapable of making serious charges without careful inquiry, and the belief that he could justify everything said.

"Instead of holding a fresh inquiry, as they should have done, the local authorities wreaked their wrath on Mr. Arnold, at the public expense. All the money spent against him in the criminal proceedings just ended, and all the money being spent in the civil suit, still pending, comes out of the public purse.

"If only the executive authorities knew what the people are saying about them they would know that the waste of money is a small part of the mischief they are doing; and it is all futile. They 'cannot paint mud.'

"I appeal to all the honest journalists and editors in the Empire to stand by Mr. Arnold, and demand that the civil case stop at once, and that a payment of costs in the criminal case be made to him. The punishment he has already suffered cannot be justified. If his fellow-journalists fail to help him, then they will deserve to be called :—

"'A servile race by folly cursed,
Who truckle most when treated worst.'"

To this letter I will now beg room to add that I hope to see in the *English Review* for June a short history of that case, and trust that when it appears public opinion in England will compel the India Office to desist from the further persecution of Mr. Arnold and compensate him to some extent for what he has already suffered.

David Alec Wilson.

THE N.U. AND THE WOMEN'S POLITICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Madam,—I am a little puzzled by the editorial postscript to Mrs. Davies's letter on the above subject in your issue of April 24th. I am a member of the Liberal Women's Suffrage Union, and thereby pledge myself not to work for an Anti-suffrage candidate.

The letter and postscript would lead one to suppose that a member of this Union should not support *any* candidate "of a Government which refuses to support any measure of Women's Suffrage" (even a Suffrage candidate, therefore).

I never should pledge myself *not* to work for a Liberal candidate who was in favour of the Suffrage for women.—Yours, &c.,

H. M. L. Arnold.

[We regret that our note was not quite clear. It referred to Mrs. Davies's suggestion that it is confusing to the public mind for Suffragists to refuse to support a Liberal candidate if he is a Suffragist. The N.U. does refuse, except in the case of a "tried friend," and expects officials and members of executive committees not to work in opposition to the declared policy of the Union.—Ed., C.C.]

WOMEN, LUNATICS AND DRUNKARDS.

Madam,—The following may be of interest to your readers. Some friends of mine, travelling in Italy, went to see the great statue of Cardinal Borromée at Arona (L. Maggiore). There, however, they found the following notice: "Women, children, lunatics, and drunkards are not allowed to ascend." Poor women!—Yours, &c.,

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All Business Communications *to be addressed to The Manager*, The Common Cause, 2, *Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C., and all* Advertisements *must reach the Office not later than first post on Tuesday. Advertisement Representative, S. R. Le Mare.*

Notice.—*This paper is obtainable at newsagents and bookstalls by midday on Friday. If any difficulty is found in obtaining it locally, please communicate with The Manager,* The Common Cause.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies being a body which exists solely to obtain the enfranchisement of women, holds no official view upon any other topic. Opinions expressed upon other subjects must not be regarded as necessarily those of the Union.

"One of these Little Ones."

By the time this is in the hands of our readers, the issue of the debate on Women's Suffrage in the House of Lords will be known. Writing as we are obliged to do before the event, it is unsafe to venture any prophecy! But it is worth noting that this is the first time such a Bill has been introduced into the Upper House, and the event is therefore of great importance, apart from its immediate result. It is also significant that Anti-suffragists have been strenuous in their organisation of the opposition: and not less significant are the personalities of those who are actively concerned in this organisation. The props and pillars of Anti-suffragism, both in the House of Lords, and in the Anti-suffrage League, are, of course, Lord Curzon and Lord Cromer; two men whose record of public service lies principally in the East, and whose conception of "Imperialism" is one which excludes women. We are to suppose that long experience in the exercise of Imperial responsibilities has convinced these two peers that women are not fit to undertake them; have nothing of value to bring to the Imperial service; and nothing to gain from sharing with men rights of which women can have no need.

We Suffragists learn a far different lesson from our study of Imperial problems. One has come before us in an acute form only recently. We submit it to our readers and to all who "think Imperially."

What are the responsibilities of Empire? Surely, to protect from wrong the weakest of our fellow-subjects. We have not given to some parts of our Empire the rights of self-government. Surely, then, it is our part, since we have imposed our rule on these peoples, to use it on behalf of the weak, the helpless, the speechless. Is that admitted?

Look, now, at the facts of what has been called the "Channing Arnold case."

In 1911, a child—a little girl of eleven years old—was bought (for thirty rupees, he himself says) by one Mr. McCormick, a rubber planter in Burma, and taken away by him to his bungalow, where he kept her until July. He refused to allow her mother to take the child away, when she besought to be allowed to do so. He treated her relatives, who did the same, in a manner that, according to Sir Charles Fox, who tried the case in the Lower Court in Burma, "was inexcusable." The father of the child also sent for her, but without success, and he died before she was released. When this was at last done, she was found to be infected with a horrible disease. And the man who had bought her was, *on his own admission*, guilty at least of doing that "which no man with a proper sense of decency would have done." These are the words again of Sir Charles Fox.

Here are the facts—the admitted facts—of the case.

An action was brought by the mother against Mr. McCormick for abduction and rape. In the trial, the child was allowed no council, and was examined in a court from which all women, including her mother, were excluded. The case was given in Mr. McCormick's favour, in spite of his own statement that he had "bought" the child. Mr. Channing Arnold, editor of a Rangoon newspaper, then took up the matter, and denounced the trial as "a mockery of British justice." He was

proceeded against for libel by the magistrate responsible for the decision, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. He appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and the decision has been given against him.

We believe that a great wrong has been done, and we urge our readers to master the facts of this case with respect to Mr. Arnold. We publish to-day a letter from Mr. Wilson, calling upon the India Office to undo a grievous miscarriage of justice, and we believe that every woman in this land who will study the facts will agree with, and support him, in that demand.

But there is another wrong, more terrible than that done to Mr. Channing Arnold—a wrong easy to forget—a wrong already half-forgotten in the correspondence and the newspaper articles on this question. Let us go, as her champion we do not doubt would have us go, behind the injury done to him, to the wrong from which that injury sprang.

What About the Child?

Here is little Aina, aged eleven years old, so small that her purchaser easily carried her in his arms; bought for a sum of money; kept in his bungalow for several months; released at last infected with venereal disease. Gentlemen of the ruling caste within our Empire, what have you to say to this child? Do you remember what the most merciful of Judges said of those who offended one of these little ones—that it would have been better for them if a mill-stone had been hung round their necks and they were drowned in the sea? You are responsible for our Imperial responsibilities: how have you discharged this one? "The traffic in children," says Mr. David Alec Wilson, "is a crying evil in Burma." Yet it appears from Sir Charles Fox's statement that a man may buy and keep a child, and he commits *no offence* unless the woman from whom he bought it can say she did not consent. *He* bought it: *she* consented.

And the Child?

When the mothers of Great Britain learn how children are "protected" in Burma—how little maids are bought and sold for thirty pieces of silver, and "no offence is committed"—when they challenge you, pro-consuls of our Empire, for your defence, how will you answer them? Why do we bear rule in Burma? What is Imperial responsibility? With what face do you refuse it to the mothers of Great Britain while this child witnesses against you?

We need not stay to seek more damning evidence against this British planter than he gives us himself. We take him on the admitted facts—the purchase of little Aina, and her condition now. It is enough. How shall he escape the terrible condemnation of the Christ?

And you, my Lords, who bear rule so well that you dare to exclude women as having nothing to give and nothing to gain by ruling—do you escape it?

Or do we—we, men and women, who are the fellow-subjects of Aina? How have we fulfilled our responsibility? What have we done to make such things impossible? Is there one among us who is not in some sense guilty? Men who refuse to women the power to call such offences to account; women who refuse to claim their national and imperial responsibilities; men and women alike who claim these duties, but allow themselves to weary or to be disheartened in their great cause; all alike must be silent in the presence of so unspeakable a wrong. This child has no voice with which to accuse us. She has no power to call us to account. But yet her helpless, voiceless tragedy has put the British Empire in the dock, and by its answer to her speechless accusation we are judged.

Equal Pay for Equal Work.

When the Treasury institute the general inquiry recommended by the Royal Commission on the Civil Service, with the object of removing inequalities of salary not based on differences in the efficiency of service, it is to be hoped they will make a serious effort to gauge this alleged difference of efficiency of service: so far, witnesses' personal opinions have been accepted without any investigation as to the data on which such opinion was based. Indeed, in the opinion of many, a cruel wrong has been done to the women who have served the State in various departments with wretched salaries and small hope of promotion, but with a conscientious faithfulness and intelligence of which apparently the Service was not worthy.

It is most desirable that representatives of the women Civil Servants should sit on this Committee, especially one who knows the lower grade work to which so many women are condemned for life. Take the recommendation that in so far as the character and conditions of the work performed by women approximate to identify with the character and conditions of the work performed by men, the pay of women should approximate to the pay of men! This will involve an investigation into the whole field of Government service. Beginning with the work of women sorting clerks and telegraphists, of whom there are 7,000 on the establishment (and a much larger number of unestablished workers, of course), there is no difference at all here between the work and responsibility of men and women, except that women are not allowed to work at night. Men are liable for this, though many are seldom, if ever, called upon.

The difference between the maximum wages of these men and women is (since the Holt Report raised the men's wages) 22s. a week. Doubtless women would be willing to do night duty if their wages were raised by such a sum. Only two higher classes are open to the women. They may be promoted to assistant supervisorships and supervisorships, but there are few vacancies, women's chances of promotion being one in thirteen, and men's one in six. The highest salary for a woman is £175, while the first step a man gets (overseership) places him on a scale to £190. The women clerks, of whom there are nearly 3,000 in the General Post-Office, are still beginning at a salary of £65, as they were in 1881, although the cost of living has gone up so much since then. The women second class clerk's maximum is £110, and the first class clerk's, £140. It is curious how much more appreciatively the postal authorities speak of women's work, when there is no rise of salaries in question. The present Secretary of the Post-Office, before a Select Committee, declared that the work handed over from the second division men to the women clerks was done "equally well by the women." Sir Matthew Nathan said that "women excelled in patience, carefulness, devotion, self-sacrifice, and enthusiasm," and Mr. Herbert Samuel said there was "no complaint to make at all of the quality" of the women's work. It was not until the Commission had to consider women's claims to be paid as much as men for this good work that the discovery was made that it was not as efficient as men's.

The disparity between the salaries of men and women in other departments also is startling. Men shorthand writers earn salaries varying from £104 to £300 a year, while women earn 26s. to 31s. a week. Men typists in Probate Division working at piecework rates earn from £3 to £4 a week. Women in the same department, doing the same work, earn 26s. a week. Again, men inspectors of physical exercises (Board of Education) earn from £400-£800, while the equally well qualified women inspectors of physical exercises earn from £200-£400.

Some of the worst instances are to be found among medical officers and inspectors under the Local Government Board. The chief medical officer (man) gets £1,200-£1,500, and his chief assistant, £1,000-£1,100; two assistant medical officers, £500-£900; sixteen inspectors, £500-£800. The woman assistant medical inspector, on the other hand, gets £350-£500. In this connection it should always be remembered that in workhouses, infirmaries, and Poor Law schools, more women and girls are dealt with than men and boys. Under the National Health Commissioners, the chief man inspector is paid £1,000; and the chief woman inspector, £400-£500. A short time ago the Departmental Committee on Reformatories proposed to pay women medical inspectors £350-£500, as against £500-£700 for men: while admitting that the women's work was at times more valuable than men's.

This scandalous underpayment, coupled with the fact that these women are dismissed on marriage, is rapidly creating a situation so serious that even a Government Department cannot ignore it. But it is one of the most striking arguments for the enfranchisement of women, that women have not been able to get equal terms with men on these points; whereas in outside private practice women can earn as good a living as men doctors, and marry and continue in practice without any trouble or loss of popularity.

The Commission had the most startling evidence before them as to health of women, proving quite clearly to an impartial mind that larger salaries and better conditions lessen the amount of sick leave beyond all expectation; while as to the facts brought forward regarding the number of women Civil Servants supporting dependents, it should surely have stopped the parrot-cry of women having no responsibilities, that 42 per cent. of those having ten years' service were shown to have other people to keep, and the percentage rose to 84 among women with twenty years' service.

A most remarkable result was obtained a short time ago by a lady who made an inquiry on this subject among the sixty men and sixty women employed as attendants at a hospital for the mentally deficient. Only six women were found to be free from

the responsibility of keeping others, and only eight men contributed anything to any other person's support beside their own. The staff was said to consist of rather young persons. Two things appear certain in the Government service and elsewhere :—

(1) That until equality of opportunity and equality of pay are reached as between men and women, there will be no peace in the industrial world ; and

(2) There is no hope of this without Women's Suffrage.

As regards the first, it is easy to see that as women become better educated, and also are more and more thrown on their own resources, they will more and more demand the possibility of a decent reward for the work, both in the way of money and promotion; and, at the same time, as more and more women are forced into the labour market, and are forced to undercut men, as they are at present, men will in self-defence be driven to help the women to equality. But the only weapon that avails for Civil Servants is apparently the political one. The late Postmaster-General summed up the situation very well when he said to the deputation of men in the Postal Service : " In the case of the Post-Office and other State employees, the immediate employer (the Postmaster-General in this case) is not the final Court of Appeal, and those who are concerned can have recourse, if necessary, to the House of Commons, which is superior both to them and to the Postmaster-General."

To this we agree, and many years of bitter experience of appealing to Parliament on behalf of the voteless proved to us long ago, as the Holt Report and the Civil Service Commission Report have once more done, that until you go armed with the power of citizenship, the Government of the day on whom these questions depend for solution, as Lord McDonnell asserted, will ignore women every time in favour of those on whom, after all, their own political existence depends.

Esther G. Roper.

THE RISE IN THE COST OF LIVING.

The exhibition arranged by the Central London Branch of the Women's Labour League to demonstrate the rise in the cost of living was a remarkable revelation. Most of us have heard a good deal recently about the rapidly decreasing purchasing power of money, but precisely what this decreased purchasing power means to the women who have to keep house on an income " round about a pound a week," it was left to the Women's Labour League to make known. The exhibition was designed to show the rise in prices in the last fifteen years; the sections being arranged to show (1) the increased cost of house-building, (2) the increased cost of house-furnishing, (3) the rise in the price of clothes, (4) the rise in the price of food.

In the first section it was shown that the bricks which cost 27s. per ton in 1899 to-day cost 33s., that the cement which could then be obtained for 28s. per ton now cost 34s., and that the price of sand had risen from 6s. per yard in 1901 to 7s. per yard at the present time. Inside the home the rise was shown to be no less serious. As for clothing, the price of flannel, for example, has risen from 1s. 3½d. per yard (good quality), in 1906, to 1s. 6¾d. per yard (bad quality), in 1913; and sewing cotton, which in 1894 cost 2½d. per reel, now costs 3d. per reel. But the most serious rise is the increased cost of food and of coal. The working-class housewife now pays £1 2s. 6d. for a ton of coals, which cost her 17s. fifteen years ago. For the 5d. which she spends in paraffin she now gets ½ gallon, whereas in 1899 she got 5-7 gallons. But the budget drawn up by the League to show the cost of a " week's marketing fifteen years ago and now " explains clearly the burden of the increase.

A Week's Marketing 15 Years Ago and Now.

	Then. s. d.	*Now.* s. d.
Bread (4 loaves)	1 8	1 10
Bacon (1 lb.)	11	1 2
Cheese	6	9
Flour (qtn.)	5	5½
Butter (1 lb.)	1 0	1 2
Biscuits	6	8
Tea (¼ lb.)	9	10
Sugar (2 lb.)	3½	4
Meat (4 lb. joint)	2 2	2 10
Eggs (6)	3	6
Ham (¼ lb.)	7	9
Corned beef (1 lb.)	6	9
Jam (3 lb. jar)	1 1	1 5
Golden syrup (2 lb. tin)	6	6½
Fish (3 lb.)	6	1 0
Soap (2 bars)	6	7
Oil (1 gal.)	7	10
Coals (1 cwt.)	1 0	1 5
Wood (7 bundles)	3	3
Sultanas (½ lb.)	2	2½
Currants (1 lb.)	4	4
Potatoes (8 lb.)	4	4
Soda (2 lb.)	1	1
Rice (1½ lb.)	3	3
Blue (2 packets)	1	1½
	15 2½	19 5

Yet more interesting than the exhibition was the conference held in the same hall. When one listened to the clear-headed discussion which followed the brilliant address given by Miss Mabel Atkinson, one marvelled at the social ignorance which can make politicians persuade themselves that working-women are still incapable of understanding politics. Here, then, was under discussion one of the biggest social and economic problems of our time, and here were delegates from the W.L.L., from I.L.P., the W.E.A., Women's Co-operative Guilds, Women's Guilds, the B.S.P., Trades and Labour Councils, and various miscellaneous women's guilds, eagerly discussing the effect of the increased gold currency on prices, the effect of strikes on prices, and the possibility of meeting the rise by appointing trades boards to fix a minimum wage in different trades. Many of those who took part in the discussion showed a considerable grasp of economics, but the most impressive feature in their speeches was the unanimous spirit of revolt against conditions of life in which the housewife stoops under the perpetual burden of grinding economy because there is no rise in wages to meet the increase in prices.

In the evening Mr. J. A. Hobson said, in the course of his speech, that some of his audience might be tempted to think that it might be possible to fix the price of the most ordinary commodities, such as coal, bread, and houses, by means of general fair courts, but, for his part, he doubted whether there were sufficient democratic control, either of the municipality or of the State, to make it safe to entrust it with such powers. On the other hand, the feasibility of wages boards had already been proved in a number of trades, it seemed probable that agriculture would soon be brought under this principle, and it was difficult to see why it should not soon be applied to all trades.

THE MAGIC LANTERN AND THE VOTE.

One wonders what Woman's Kingdom would have done without the hot little enclosure known as the Lantern Lecture Room. Sometimes, on the arrival of the organiser of this section, she would find it occupied by a large, solemn meeting of committee or stallholders. Several times a day it became a dressing-room for contingents of dancers and gymnasts. But at the appointed hour, the touter at the curtain-door would announce a glorious lecture about to begin, admission *free*, and then, like magic, all foreign accessories disappeared, and the audience poured in. Undoubtedly, much sound propaganda work was done. Messrs. Newton, of 72, Wigmore-street, had lent us a beautiful electric arc lantern, which was skilfully worked by Miss Dimock, Mr. Rayner, or by students of St. Hilda's Hall, Oxford. Three sets of lantern slides, entitled, " Women at Work," " Lands where Women have Won the Vote," and " Women's Work in the Empire " were lent us by the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association. We strongly recommend Suffrage workers to procure these slides at the low fee at which they are loaned.

If we can judge from the remarks made by people as they left the lecture-room, the daily talk on " Sweated Industries," profusely illustrated by slides, set some thinking as, perhaps, they have never thought before. Two ladies, accidentally discovered to be fresh from Australia, were at once pressed into the service, and they used with good effect the fine set of slides lent us by Mr. Inglis of the " Australian Commonwealth." Mr. McGregor entranced many audiences by lectures on Canada and India. Nature lectures were also given; that on " Birds " being followed by an amusing incident. An old gentleman, who had slept in the warm atmosphere of the room, was greatly aroused by the strange story of the cuckoo as portrayed on the sheet. He followed the lecturer outside, and inquired : " Will you kindly tell me *why* the cuckoo acts in this curious manner? " " Apparently because she lays her eggs at long intervals, and it would be inconvenient to place a fresh egg in a nest containing a big baby," was her ready reply, and with warm thanks the questioner went on his way. A gentleman, who overheard, struck with admiration, raised his hat, and exclaimed : " Madam, I congratulate you on the way in which you Suffragists rise to emergencies," and left before the lecturer could protest that she had given what she believed to be scientific truth! A very popular lecture was that on the " Antarctic Regions " by Mr. Joyce, who showed the original photographs taken by his brother on Sir Ernest Shackleton's expedition.

A. H.-W.

HORSEWOMEN.

Two London Suffragists found themselves, the other day, on the approach to Westminster-bridge, unexpectedly mixed up in a little affair with dray-horses.

Two great horses couldn't, or wouldn't, take their load up the slippery incline; and after much ado, and various attempts to meet the situation, two horses were unharnessed from a neighbouring lorry to assist the recalcitrant ones. Somehow the men concerned, confused in the mix up of motor-'buses, taxis, and other traffic, let both horses go—and the scene culminated when, before a large, silent, and immovable crowd, the Hon. Parliamentary Secretary of the National Union was to be discerned in the middle of the road controlling an enormous strawberry roan, while her companion (the founder of the *Englishwoman*) at the side of the street hung on to the bridle of his fellow. Boadicea looked on—and a man in the crowd remarked, in a loud voice : " What I say is, women *ought* ter have the vote."

Upon this a few men showed signs of putting their shoulders to the wheels, and a boy remarked to the horsekeeper in the gutter : " Ee'll kill yer "—evidently desirous of creating a panic; and also, no doubt, hoping against hope that if such things were to be he might have the immense advantage of seeing the dray-horse do it.

£1,000 in PRIZES

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5,363 PRIZES

1st Prize £100
2nd „ £50
3rd „ £25
10 prizes of £5
50 „ £1
100 „ 10/-
200 „ 5/-
and 5,000 2/6 Boxes of Oatine Soap.

Closing Date
MAY 20th.

The following Oatine Preparations are stocked by all chemists, but should there be any difficulty in obtaining same, they will be supplied direct by The Oatine Company post free by return.

OATINE CREAM.

The ideal skin food. By getting down into the pores, it removes dirt and grime which soap and water cannot reach. It should be used nightly before retiring. In white jars, 1/1½, or larger size, holding three times as much, 2/3.

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For whitening the skin, and for protecting it during the day. Non-greasy and absolutely pure. Makes the skin soft and velvety. Delicately perfumed and pleasant to use. 1/-.

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Ensures a clean and comfortable shave, and a free, smooth and lasting lather. Packed in special metal cylinders. 1/-.

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NO ENTRANCE FEE.
12 PICTURES ONLY.

In announcing this competition The Oatine Company wish to specially emphasise that it is a QUICK COMPETITION, being open until the 20th of this month only.

The adjoining pictures represent the names of railway stations in Great Britain, and competitors have to write underneath each picture the name of the station represented. Each of these pictures may be solved by careful attention to the details. Care and skill are necessary for their correct solution.

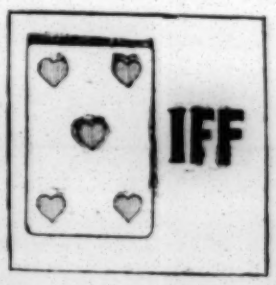
The correct list of the stations the pictures represent is in a sealed envelope, lodged with the Editor of the *Competitors' Journal*, and is known only to him. This list will not be opened or handed to The Oatine Company until after the competition is closed, and as soon as the judging is completed, a complete list of winners, and copy of the correct solutions, will be posted to every competitor.

Only one name may be written under each picture, and the entry form must be correctly filled in.

There is no entrance fee, but every set must be accompanied by a coupon taken from one of the Oatine preparations mentioned below. (This coupon is packed with each preparation, and need not refer to this competition.)

Should no competitor send in the correct list, the prizes will go to the competitors whose lists are most nearly correct. In the event of two or more competitors tying for prizes, the prizes will be awarded to the entries first opened.

No. 1.....

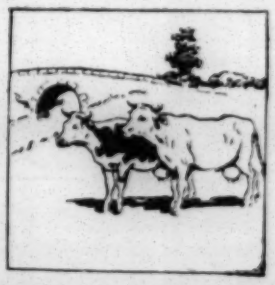


No. 2.....

No. 3.....

No. 4.....

No. 5.....



No. 6.....

No. 7.....

No. 8.....

No. 9.....

No. 10.....

No. 11.....

No. 12.....

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Do not injure the healthy growth of the hair, but while cleansing thoroughly leave it soft and glossy, enhancing its natural colour. Oatine Shampoo Powders are prepared in two varieties, one for dry hair, sold in red packets; the other for oily hair, sold in green packets. State which kind you require. 1/- box of 7 packets.

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Name (Mr., Mrs. or Miss).....

Address .....

.....

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Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
President: Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D.

Hon. Secretaries:
Miss K. D. Courtney.
Miss C. E. Marshall (Parliamentary).
Miss Emily M. Leaf (Press).
Miss Evelyn Atkinson (Literature).

Hon. Treasurer:
Mrs. Auerbach.

Secretary:
Miss Crookenden.

Offices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, London. Telephone Number—1960 Victoria.

Proceedings of Council Meeting.

A full report of the Council Meeting will shortly be in the hands of all Secretaries of Societies.

Treasurer's Appeal.

Last week's Council Meeting was a demonstration of the growth and solidarity of our Union; the enthusiasm was striking, and it was especially satisfactory to note that it was based upon a sound understanding and grip of our policy in relation to the present political situation. It is most encouraging to feel that there is this strong and solid backing behind our work, and we venture to hope that many will turn their enthusiasm into practical shape at the present moment, for we are greatly in need of it. Not one, but *three* by-elections are upon us. These by-elections are occasions for doing most useful propaganda work coupled with direct political effect; but it cannot be done without considerable expenditure.

It is true that we have to husband our resources for the coming General Election, but meanwhile we cannot stand aside and let slip such an opportunity as this for making our appeal to the electors.

We beg most earnestly for any contributions you can spare. Whatever you can give will be of the utmost use and service to our Cause. It will not only produce immediate results, but will greatly help our preparation for the future.

Helena Auerbach.

Press Report.

The issue on Friday, May 1st, of the new weekly paper, the *Challenge*, will be welcomed by all who have looked for a more progressive spirit in some of the Church papers. *The Church Times*, it is true, is favourable to Women's Suffrage, but the *Guardian* has long maintained an Anti-suffrage attitude. The *Challenge* sets out from the beginning to advocate the equality of men and women as regards their responsibilities in Church and State. "To women has been given the humble and continuous work of detail, but as yet no effectual share in counsel or control. *Because it is the layman's day it is also the woman's.*"

We should like to call attention to the good support which the *Athenæum* gives to Woman Suffrage, a paper which for eighty-six years has been noted for the straightforward and honourable line it takes on public questions.

On Tuesday, May 5th, the day of the introduction of Lord Selborne's Franchise Bill into the House of Lords, the *Daily Telegraph* published an answer to the appeal for support against the Bill from Lord Curzon, Mrs. Humphry Ward, and other prominent Conservative Anti-suffragists.

The following lectures delivered at the Woman's Kingdom were reported in the *Manchester Guardian*:—

"The Necessity for Sex Education," by Dr. Sloan Chesser, April 16th.
"How the English Law treats the Wife and Mother," by Mrs. Swanwick, April 17th.
"The Legal Professions for Women," by Miss Chrystal Macmillan, April 29th.

The *Christian Commonwealth* reviewed Mrs. Dean Streatfield's lecture on "The Unmarried Mother and her Child," and the "Organisation of Domestic Workers on Business Lines," by Miss Frances Dickeson, on Wednesday, April 29th. The *Daily Telegraph*, on April 21st, published Mrs. Rackham's Lecture on "Women in Local Government," and the *Westminster Gazette*, on April 15th, gave an interesting article by Miss Newcombe on "Australia's Women." Copies of these lectures can be secured from the Press Department on application.

Literature Department.

An improved red has at last been obtained for the small badges formerly sold at 6d.—the same design as those sold at 1d. The new badges are 9d.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

Contributions to the General Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged since Nov 1st, 1913	1,765	0	0

Received April 28th to May 4th :—

Subscriptions.

Mrs. Norman MacLehose ...	1	1	0
Mrs. W. H Patterson	1	1	0
Mr. Reynolds	2	0	0
Miss Amy K. Osborn		5	0
Mrs. Paris		5	0
Miss B Clarke		2	6
Lady Margaret Sackville ...	1	1	0
Mrs. Aubrey Dowson	1	0	0
Mrs. Beilby	5	5	0
Mrs. Conybeare		5	0
Mrs. Baynes		1	0
Miss Emily Ford	1	0	0
Miss L. M. Dixon		2	6
Miss L. E. Mason		1	0

Donations.

Mrs. Norman MacLehose (Educational Campaign) ...		10	6
F. M. W.	10	10	0
U. H. (Active Service League)		5	0
Miss A. Maude Royden (Information Bureau)	1	1	0

Affiliation Fees.

Newton Abbot W.S.S.		8	0
	1,791	4	6

Women's Suffrage Mandate Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged	5,298	14	10
Mrs. Beilby...	5	5	0
Mrs. T. R. Bulley (Albert Hall Collection)	2	0	0
Mrs. T. A. Abbott (Albert Hall Collection)	2	2	0
	5,308	1	10

Election Fighting Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged since Nov. 1st, 1913	590	1	6
Miss N. Stonex		3	6
Miss F. May F. Cooke		2	6
Miss E. Stephens	1	1	0
Mrs. Guy Gardner	1	1	0
Miss P. G. Fawcett	35	0	0
Miss L. E. Mason		1	0
Miss Constance B. Thresher ...	1	0	0
	628	10	6

ACTIVE SERVICE LEAGUE.

Federations are now hard at work planning out Summer Open-air Campaigns, the carrying out of which will need a large body of Active Service Leaguers. Already many groups have been formed, and recruiting goes on apace, both men and women eagerly offering their services.

At Whitsuntide there is to be a Suffrage Camp at Weymouth, organised by the West of England Federation, which promises to be most attractive. Also a tour in the High Peak district of Derbyshire, organised by the Manchester and District Federation.

There are, doubtless, many Suffragists who would be glad to spend their Whit-week holiday at either of these health resorts, and combine change of air and scene with the added joy of helping on Suffrage propaganda in an atmosphere of comradeship and good fellowship. These two campaigns form a special opportunity to hard-worked professional women, who can only give their services to the Cause at holiday time.

For particulars as to the Suffrage Camp application should be made to Miss Thurstan, Apple Tree Cottage, Kingston, near Taunton, and for the High Peak Tour to Miss Hoffmann, 16, Deansgate, Manchester.

Leaguers: I appeal to your spirit of self-sacrifice and enthusiasm to come out and make these first efforts of the Active Service League a real success and an encouragement to further efforts. Remember, there is no love without sacrifice. What we *do* will show how much we *care*.

KATHERINE M. HARLEY, League Leader.

TO "C.C." SELLERS.

Now is the moment for everyone who can to come forward and help in the great scheme for selling THE COMMON CAUSE all over London. Mrs. Harley is here to give encouragement and advice, and she and Miss Gosse will meet the C.C. sellers on Tuesday, May 12th, to discuss further plans.

Several pitches are already fully manned; a great many are started and want more sellers. We particularly want more sellers for the Bank and Hammersmith Broadway.

A CARAVAN TOUR.

On May 4th some enthusiastic members of the National Union started on a caravan tour, organised by the South-Western Federation. The route mapped out touches some of the most charming spots in Devonshire and Cornwall, including Dartmoor and the Cornish Coast. The programme is as follows, but it may not be possible to keep exactly to the dates arranged :—

May 11.—Holsworthy.	May 21.—Lidford.
„ 12.—Bl. Torrington.	„ 22.—Tavistock.
„ 13.—Torrington.	„ 25.—Collington.
„ 14.—South Molton.	„ 26.—Liskeard.
„ 15.—Chulmleigh.	„ 27.—Looe.
„ 18.—Sampford Courtenay.	„ 28.—Fowey.
„ 19.—Okehampton.	„ 29.—Lostwithiel.
„ 20.—Bridestowe.	

At 7.30 every evening a suffrage meeting will be held, and literature will, of course, be distributed *en route*.

For the first week the party is complete, but there are a few vacancies from May 11th, and from the 25th. The cost of a week's caravaning is £1 per head, including everything.

THE BURBERRY

"Insures comfort and security in every kind of weather."

THE BURBERRY is unique in its protective properties, because it combines the bedrock essentials of efficient and hygienic weather-resistance :—

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VENTILATION,
RELIABILITY.

THE BURBERRY has the non-absorbent ingredients ingrained in every fibre—wrapped in the heart of each strand—part and parcel of the cloth itself.

THE BURBERRY is airy, light and porous, with the interstices of the cloth quite free for ventilation, so that both chill and overheating are avoided.

THE BURBERRY, having the proof enveloped in each separate thread, cannot be damaged till the cloth is worn out. Even washing will not affect it.

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CANADA FOR WOMEN

The opportunities for women in Canada in every branch of life are fully described in a new edition of the pamphlet "Canada for Woman," issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway. Write to-day for a copy, which will gladly be sent post free.

Canadian Pacific Railway,
62-65, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

News from the Societies and Federations.

[As complaints have been received that names are often wrongly spelt in The Common Cause *reports, Secretaries are asked to* write all names distinctly.*]*

West Midland.

The quarterly Federation Committee was held at Worcester on April 22nd, when two very important items on the agenda were discussed—*viz.*, the ways and means of raising an adequate income for the work of the Federation, and also the organisation of outdoor campaigns during the summer. It was agreed that Societies should be asked to make a special yearly effort to raise a certain guaranteed amount towards the Federation funds, and several representatives were able to specify the amount for which their Societies were willing to hold themselves responsible; others deferred making any definite offer until later. The suggestion that the West Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales Federation should combine with the West Midland in a fortnight's campaign in Montgomeryshire and Shropshire was cordially welcomed and adopted, and it was further decided that short tours should be organised in Herefordshire and Worcestershire. The Active Service League is in process of formation, Miss Knight being appointed Section Leader.

ORGANISER'S REPORT.—During April Miss Knight has visited the following Societies—Church Stretton, Bridgnorth, Redditch, Stourbridge, and Upton-on-Severn—holding both open-air meetings and members' meetings. Also open-air meetings were held at Lye and Hanley Swan.

BRIDGNORTH.—A public meeting was held in the Town Hall on Friday evening, April 17th. Mrs. Rowland Hunt presided, and the speakers were Canon Peter Green, of Manchester, and Mrs. Osler, of Birmingham. Both speeches were excellent, and deeply impressed the audience. Mrs. Crook, as Chairman of the local Society, pleaded for a better understanding of the aims of the N.U.W.S.S., and for increased membership. The resolution in support of the demand for a Government measure to enfranchise women on equal terms with men was passed with only one dissentient. At the close of the meeting several new members joined, and thirty-one copies of The Common Cause were sold.

KIDDERMINSTER.—On April 29th the annual meeting of this Society took place at the Kingsley Hall, and in the absence of Lady Willoughby de Broke, Miss Budland took the chair. The speaker was the Rev. Herbert Davis, who gave an excellent address. Miss Marion Smith has been elected Hon. Secretary, and Mrs. Gethin Hon. Treasurer.

MALVERN.—A social gathering of members and "Friends," each of whom was asked to bring a guest, was held on April 15th at Holy Trinity Parish Hall. Miss M. M. Williams was the speaker. The subject of her address was "Women's Suffrage in Connection with Social Problems." After the speech, refreshments were served, and the evening wound up with a delightful performance of "A Chat with Mrs. Chicky," by Miss Lilian Dawson and Mrs. Lyndall Urwick.

UPTON-ON-SEVERN.—Besides several open-air meetings, with Miss Knight as speaker, this Society has opened a Suffrage reading room in the Upton-on-Severn Town Hall, which is open to the public daily, and it is hoped that this venture will be a very useful bit of propaganda work. A new idea is always so welcome.

Surrey, Sussex, and Hants Federation.

DORKING.—Miss Madeline Baker and Miss Aston spoke on April 15th to a small but appreciative audience, Mrs. Russell Rea in the chair. Five members joined, and three "Friends."

GUILDFORD.—Mrs. Cowmeadow spent a week here, during which she addressed the National Union of Railwaymen, who passed a Suffrage resolution, one con., ten "Friends" signing. She also spoke before the Women's Adult School and at a working women's meeting, and at an outdoor meeting on the 24th, which proved orderly and sympathetic. Copies of The Common Cause sold well. On the 25th, Mrs. Cowmeadow and Mr. Mackinlay addressed a public meeting, and eleven "Friends" signed. On the 30th, a jumble sale was held at the Office, when between £8 and £9 was taken.

HOLMBURY ST. MARY.—On April 15th a successful meeting was held. The speakers were Miss M. Baker and Miss Constance Aston; Chair, Mrs. Russell Rea.

REDHILL AND REIGATE.—Mr. and Mrs. Sellon gave a drawing-room meeting at Merstham, when Miss Hodge spoke on "Women's Vote as a Power in Australia," and Miss Newcombe on "Women's Vote as an Education." Mr. Sellon made an excellent introductory speech from the chair. The same evening, these ladies addressed Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Clendsley's drawing-room meeting at Reigate. On March 20th Miss Penrose Philp spoke in St. Mark's Lecture Room, Reigate, the Vicar in the chair. This was the second lecture of the educational series.

WOKING.—On April 22nd a members' meeting was held at the Women's Club, which the Society has hired twice a month. Lady Betty Balfour was present, and a Suffrage Club or Women Citizens' Association was inaugurated. Another meeting was addressed there by Mrs. Handley Spicer the same evening, when seven "Friends" signed. At a jumble sale on the 28th, in aid of the local N.U. and C.U.W.F.A. Branches, about £13 profit was realised.

ORGANISATION IN SOUTHAMPTION.—Energetic work is being continued in Southampton, under the able leadership of Miss Dutton, Organiser. The public meeting at the Victoria Rooms on April 16th was a remarkable one by reason of the variety of classes of thought which were represented. Upon the platform were representatives of the Church of England, the Society of Friends, Unitarianism, and Theosophy; there were Liberals, Conservatives, and Socialists, all in agreement upon the subject of "Votes for Women." The chair was taken by the Rev. M. J. Rush, and the speakers were Miss Maude Royden and Mr. Cameron Grant. Miss Royden gave a characteristically illuminating address on the subject of "Women and the Empire." Mr. Cameron Grant took the economic side of the Suffrage question in a thoughtful, interesting speech. A resolution in support of granting the franchise to women was carried unanimously. Twenty-one new members joined. Five dozen copies of The Common Cause were sold, as well as other literature. Collection, £3 3s. 2d. A profit of £3 was made on the meeting.

On April 20th Miss Dutton addressed the Northumberland Road Adult School.

On April 24th the annual general meeting was held. The Secretary read a very encouraging report. Nineteen public meetings had been held during the year, and the membership is steadily increasing. Six new members joined. Copies of The Common Cause were sold.

On May 1st the speaker at the weekly meeting was Mr. Philip O'Bryen-Hoare, on "The Cry for Mentality" or "The Right to Think." Twenty copies of The Common Cause were sold.

On May 2nd two largely attended outdoor meetings were held, the speakers being Miss Dutton, Miss Fielden, Miss Rothwell, and Dr. Stancomb. A great quantity of literature was distributed.

On Sunday afternoon, May 3rd, a meeting was held on the Common. Miss Dutton and Miss Fielden were the speakers. The audience was large and sympathetic, and we believe good work was done.

The Executive Council of the British Seafarers' Union and the Southampton Branch of the Operative Bricklayers' Society have respectively passed unanimous resolutions calling upon the Government to introduce a Bill giving votes to women upon a democratic basis without further delay.

Bournemouth Branch.

"How the Vote was Won" was performed at Wilberforce Hall on April 15th. Mrs. Laney, Hon. Organising Secretary, was very successful as stage manager, and the performers far above the average. A full hall, and the fact that all expenses were cleared and a good balance left, testified the appreciation of the audience. A musical programme was also given.

North-Western Federation.

CARLISLE.—Miss Bardsley addressed the Railwaymen's Guild in the Brook Street School on April 6th. At the close of her address she was questioned for nearly an hour, and twenty-one F.W.S. were enrolled.

The fourth lecture in connection with the "State and Child Campaign" was given on April 2nd, when Miss Reynolds spoke to an interested audience on the Montessori system.

KESWICK.—A most successful sale was held at Lingholm on April 15th, by the kindness of Lady Rochdale, who also arranged theatricals, which were greatly appreciated, as was also a café chantant. Over £40 was realised, and the grounds were thronged with visitors.

Central Counties.

BIRMINGHAM.—The exhibition stall continues to arouse the greatest interest, and little "meetings" of from two to five or seven people are held continually by whoever is in charge or helping. Over four hundred "Friends'" cards have been signed, and many new members gained. Literature is rarely refused or returned, and then it is generally by a man of the super-nut type—very seldom by a woman. A very good meeting was held at Bournville, which now has a Branch Society of its own. It is a very business-like Society, and always manages to work at a profit, for which the Treasurer, Mr. Booth, is to be warmly congratulated. Meetings in Liberal Associations, Men's Adult Schools, and Trade Unions have also been held. We are getting ready for a meeting next month, when Mrs. Harley is coming to help us to organise the Active Service League. Sixteen new members have joined during the month.

LAPWORTH.—A successful sale of Irish lace, linen, fancy work, and china was held in the Pound House, Lapworth, by kind invitation of Mrs. Wale, and opened by Mrs. Julian Osler. The profits, which it is hoped will amount to about £10, will be divided between the Central Counties Federation and the Solihull and District Society.

STAFFORD.—The annual meeting of the Stafford Branch of the N.U.W.S.S. was held on April 1st. A Committee of twelve was formed, with Miss King as Hon. Secretary *pro. tem.* Later, Miss MacKenzie has kindly promised to fill the post. Mrs. Mott was elected Hon. Treasurer, and Mrs. Patterson Hon. Press Secretary and representatives on the Central Counties Federation. Mrs. Mott gave an interesting account of the work of the past year, and Mrs. Patterson of the annual Council Meeting, which she attended as a delegate from the Society, and of the great Albert Hall meeting, at which she was also present.

WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON.—On April 2nd a very successful meeting was held at the new office, 35, Warwick Street, Leamington, when Mr. Haynes (Men's League) spoke of the political condition of South Africa, with special reference to the Women's Question. The speaker showed some excellent lantern slides.

The new shop and office afford us splendid opportunity for local propaganda, and the work there is a valuable stimulus to the members.

OBITUARY.

In the death of Miss Lucie Earl, the President of the Sutton Coldfield Women's Suffrage Society, at the age of fifty-seven, a noble spirit has gone from us, and the Suffrage Cause has lost a truly ardent worker. Her bright and generous goodwill will ever be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to come into contact with her, either as a co-worker or socially.

Miss Earl was one of the two ladies elected by the Town Council in 1904 for appointment to the Education Committee of Sutton Coldfield. Her public service was most constantly and faithfully rendered; she will be missed alike by her colleagues and the teaching staff of the Council Schools of Sutton Coldfield. Her kind and sympathetic nature helped her successfully as President of the Sutton Branch of the League of Pity for ten years, and her heroic self-sacrifice in the cause of Women's Suffrage was well-known to all, as too often she sacrificed her own interests, as Principal of Allerton High School, in her high endeavour to be true to her ideals. The following lines may be truly applied to Miss Earl:—

"She believed that by dealing nobly with all, all would show themselves noble; so that whatsoever she did became her."

Hafiz

Scottish Federation.

Since my last report the great excitement in Scottish Federation circles has been the By-election Campaign in East Fife. This has been a difficult campaign to finance, owing to the great uncertainty prevailing as to whether there would be a contest or not. Conflicting rumours came from day to day. In this way, perhaps, a greater expense was incurred than would have been had we known from the first that Mr. Asquith was not to be opposed. Very many friends and a few of the Societies have contributed to this campaign. The Hon. Treasurer or Miss Crompton, who was in charge, will be glad to receive further donations, so that the Scottish Federation will not require to increase their grant. As there are always the possibilities of other by-elections being sprung upon us, St. Andrews W.S.S. has sent a very handsome donation as half profits on Mrs. Swanwick's meeting, as also Stanraer and Falkirk. The Hon. Treasurer would again urgently press before the Societies of the Scottish Federation and of friends who as yet have no Society within their district, to support—and support worthily—some one or other of the various schemes of the Scottish Federation. Do not let the Federation be handicapped in its struggle to spread the demand for Suffrage, and the knowledge of what our demand for Women's Suffrage means throughout Scotland. Take Ayr Burghs and Kilmarnock Burghs. There should be far more Societies in the towns forming these Parliamentary constituencies than there are; but unless we are adequately supported, we cannot send our Organisers, and we cannot do justice to our cause. *Bis dat qui vita dat.*

ABERDEEN.—The annual meeting was held in the Office, 214, Union Street, on April 15th. Dr. Lumsden presided over a good attendance. Dr. Lumsden was re-elected President, having kindly agreed to continue in office, although resident in Edinburgh; Mrs. Black and Mrs. Trail, Vice-Presidents; Miss Grant Smith, Secretary and Treasurer. The former Committee were re-elected, with the addition of Mrs. J. Arthur Thomson, Miss Birnie Smith, and Miss Esther B. Mackinnon. Dr. Lumsden, after her presidential address, emphasised the importance of the All-Britain Lightning Campaign and the Friends of Women's Suffrage scheme. The Secretary's report gave a satisfactory account of the work done during the year. The financial statement showed a balance in hand, March 31st, of £10 7s. 7½d. A distinct increase was noted in the sale of copies of The Common Cause, and in the distribution of free copies.

DORNOCH.—A drawing-room meeting was held at Mrs. Freeman's, Torrisdale, on March 4th. Mrs. Bell read a paper on "The Effect of the Women's Vote upon Wages." Miss Mackay, Braemore, was chairwoman for the evening. After the reading of the paper, some discussion of some of its points took place. It was suggested to hold monthly meetings of the same nature, so as to become more conversant with the various aspects of the Women's Movement.

DUNFERMLINE.—At the suggestion of this Society, a joint Committee of all the Women Workers' Societies in the town met, and decided to work for the return of women to the various local public bodies, and to encourage those women possessing a vote to use it. Mrs. Beck and Miss Inglis were asked to stand for the School Board, and have agreed to do so, and the various Societies have undertaken to canvass the different wards. A house-to-house visitation is being made, suitable leaflets distributed, and a personal appeal made to the women voters to support the women candidates.

GLASGOW.—At the Executive Committee meeting on April 20th Mr. Ballantyne, the Chairman, moved a resolution of condolence with Miss K. W. Lindsay, our Secretary, on the death of her father after a brief illness, expressing in a few well-chosen words the feelings of sympathy with her shared by all her friends and members of the Society.

On April 4th a conference was held at 202, Hope Street of all the delegates from the men's organisations appointed to go on the deputation to the Prime Minister in February, to consider a protest against his refusal to receive them. In spite of the rival

attractions of the International Football Match between England and Scotland, the conference wae well attended. A resolution regretting the action of the Prime Minister was passed, with a request that he would reconsider his decision while standing for re-election in East Fife. The proposal to hold a great open-air demonstration was also made, and has been accepted by the Society, who are now arranging for a procession in Glasgow on June 20th

On April 17th a preliminary meeting of those interested in the Active Service League was held in the Office, and the scheme explained. Twenty-one Leaguers were enrolled, and it is hoped that all members interested will send in their names to the Organiser.

A Press Committee has been appointed, but arrangements are not yet quite complete. The convener is Miss Stuart Paterson.

GOUROCK.—A very successful tea meeting was held in the Gamble Institute on March 10th. There was a good attendance. Mrs. Clatworthy gave an interesting account of work done by the Society during the winter months, and also outlined that of the National Union for the same time. Miss Harvey read from THE COMMON CAUSE of the great Albert Hall Demonstration. After tea, Miss Shepherd led in a discussion of ways and means of raising money, and it was decided to hold a Pound Tea at the next meeting. Collection £1 0s. 1d. Nine new members enrolled, and several "Friends" cards signed.

GREENOCK.—On March 30th a very successful meeting was held in the Temperance Institute, Mrs. Swanwick, M.A., gave a greatly appreciated address on "Social Reform and the Woman's Vote" to a large audience. Mrs. Jas. T. Hunter, Glasgow, occupied the chair, and a resolution was unanimously passed urging the Government to bring in a Bill to enfranchise women at an early date. A collection amounting to over £5 was taken at the meeting. On Tuesday, April 28th, a deputation of members of the Society was received by the Greenock Presbytery of the Established Church. Mrs. Laurie, Mrs. D. Kerr, and Miss Forty put the views of the deputation before the Presbytery. Mr. J. Cameron introduced the deputation, and Mr. J. D. Brown thanked the Presbytery for receiving them. On their withdrawal, the Presbytery passed a unanimous vote of sympathy with the cause and Society, but by 16 to 7 refused to send up an overture to the General Assembly. On the afternoon of the same day the Presbytery of the United Free Church, Greenock, discussed the petition sent in by the local Suffrage Society, desiring them to send up an overture to the General Assembly. After discussion, a resolution expressing sympathy with the cause, but refusing to send up an overture to the General Assembly, was passed unanimously.

HAWICK.—On Monday, March 23rd, Mrs. Streeter and Mrs. Sime arrived, intending to work a fortnight in this town; but their visit was, unfortunately, curtailed, owing to the by-election in East Fife. However, several meetings were held, and some of the mills were visited. On Tuesday, March 24th, a Social Meeting of members and friends took place in the school-room at Craig Tau, kindly lent by Miss Reid, and was remarkably well attended. On Wednesday, April 1st, Mrs. Wilson, the new President of the Hawick Society, gave a very successful afternoon Drawing-room Meeting at Broomlands, and on the Thursday evening following a public meeting was held in St. James's Hall, Union Street, when the chair was taken by Councillor Johnstone. Mrs. Streeter gave an able and most interesting address, and was accorded a hearty vote of thanks. Mrs. Johnson, of Sunderland, in a very neat and effective speech, moved the vote of thanks to the Chairman.

INVERLEITHEN.—During the first week in April various meetings were held. On Monday, April 6th, a Committee Meeting was held, at which Mrs. Streeter delivered an address on the Labour policy of the National Union. On Tuesday evening a large Drawing-room Meeting took place, by kind invitation of Mrs. W. W. Thomson, when an inspiring address was given by Mrs. Streeter. It had been arranged that a public meeting should be held at Walkerburn on April 8th, but owing to the death of Mrs. John Ballantyne, of Sunnybrae, a warm supporter of the cause who had done much to help the Inverleithen Society, the Committee decided to postpone the meeting as a mark of respect to her memory and as an expression of sympathy with Mr. Ballantyne and his family. The Peebles Society has generously given one of their evenings in May to Walkerburn. On Thursday, April 8th, Mrs. Streeter was invited to address the Inverleithen Co-operative Women's Guild, the invitation being kindly extended to the President and Secretary of the Inverleithen Society. There was an excellent gathering and a sumptuous tea provided, after which Mrs. Streeter made a splendid speech on Suffrage. On Friday evening, by kind invitation of Mrs. Linton, a largely attended meeting was held at her house, also addressed by Mrs. Streeter, whose work for Suffrage has done great good both at Inverleithen and Walkerburn.

NAIRN.—On April 28th Mrs. Blane entertained the members of the Nairn Society and a few others at the Station Hotel. After tea, Mrs. Blane gave a short sketch of the position of women with regard to the franchise previous to 1867. Miss Blane then took up the thread, and gave an account of the formation of the first Women's Suffrage Societies and the work of the N.U., past and present. Twenty-two copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold. Ten new members joined.

ORCADIAN.—An entertainment was given in the Electric Theatre, Kirkwall, on Thursday evening. There was a good attendance. The first part of the programme was supplied by the juvenile orchestra under the leadership of Mrs. Bolton, who deserves great credit for the way she brings out the musical abilities and enthusiasm of her pupils. The second part was a most instructive and interesting lecture by Miss Bury on "Women's Sweated Industries," illustrated by lantern slides, mostly showing women in their own homes making boxes, carding buttons, &c. The last part of the programme was contributed by eight juveniles trained by Mr. James Millar.

STIRLINGSHIRE.—The annual business meeting was held in the Y.M.C.A. Rooms, Stirling, on April 24th, Mrs. Edmund Pullar, President of the Society, in the chair. Mrs. Morrison, Secretary, read a very satisfactory report of the year's work, the most gratifying result of which was that the membership has been almost doubled. Mrs. Bain, Treasurer, submitted her statement, which showed a considerable balance on the right side. After the business meeting, Mrs. Pullar gave an At Home to the members and their friends, at which an address was delivered by Mrs. Shaw McLaren, Edinburgh. There was also some very enjoyable music.

STRANRAER.—A very successful public meeting was held on March 19th in the new Town Hall, Stranraer. Andrew Ballantyne, Esq., J.P., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Scottish Federation, occupied the chair, the speaker being the Lady Frances Balfour. Although the seats were not free, the hall was practically filled, and the audience was a most attentive and appreciative one. Lady Frances Balfour, in seconding the resolution proposed by Mr. Ballantyne, calling upon the Government to bring in a measure for the enfranchisement of women, gave a most convincing and delightful speech. At the conclusion of the meeting ten new members joined the Society. The resolution was carried with one dissentient. Copies of THE COMMON CAUSE, badges, and N.U. stationery were sold, and literature distributed.

On March 27th the Whithorn Branch of the Society held a drawing-room meeting in the Temperance Hotel, Whithorn, when Miss Paterson, of Newton Stewart, read a paper on "The Social Evolution of Woman." There was a large attendance of Whithorn members, who were most appreciative. At the conclusion of the meeting copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold, and a collection taken, which amounted to 11s. 1d.

WICK.—An exhibition of sweated industries was held in April in Zion Hall; chair, Rev. G. S. Peebles. A lecture, illustrated by a magic lantern supplied by Mr. Christie, was given by Miss Bury, and articles made by sweated workers exhibited. Great interest was shown, and twenty-six members joined the Society, whose membership has risen during the last six months from 21 to 130. Thanks to the energetic work of Miss Stephen and Miss Sinclair, tea was provided, and afterwards an enjoyable musical programme.

Reports sent in late.

[In future, reports not received by Monday cannot be added unless they deal with meetings held on the Monday or Tuesday before press day.]

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Drawing-room Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Sparrow—St. Peter's Institute—Chair, Mr. Watson Caldecott, M.A.—Speakers, Mrs. Kempthorne and Rev. J. Rosenthal—Seven new members joined—Twenty-eight copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold.

Drawing-room Meeting—Mrs. Townsend—The Gables, on March 18th; and by Mrs. Tomlins, The Leylands, March 24th. Speakers on both occasions, Dr. Benner and Mrs. Tomlins.

April 6th.—Meeting held at St. Peter's Institute. Chair taken by Alderman C. T. Richards, supported by Members of the Council. Mrs. Fawcett and Mrs. Osler were the speakers. The meeting aroused much enthusiasm.

April 7th.—A reception was given by Mrs. Garrett Rice, The Larches, and Mrs. Fawcett gave an address.

EDINBURGH.—Received too late for publication.

Forthcoming Meetings.

Correspondents are urgently requested to write distinctly; and to send in NOT LATER THAN THE MONDAY before the announcement is to be inserted. Notices must be addressed to the Sub-Editor.

London.

Kennington—Corner of Claylands Road and Clapham Road—Speakers, Miss D. Brown and Miss Jameson 6.0

MAY 8.

North Hackney—156, Graham Road, Dalston—Workers' Meeting 8.0

MAY 10.

Hyde Park—Near Reformers' Tree—Speakers, Miss Philippa Fawcett and Miss Fielden 3.0

MAY 11.

South Kensington—7, Courtfield Road—Miss Ingram on "The Efforts of Women to be Admitted as Solicitors" 8.30

MAY 12.

South St. Pancras—Art Workers' Hall, Queen Square, Bloomsbury—Speakers, Mrs. Swanwick, M.A., Mr. Robert Cholmeley—Chair, Mrs. H. B. Irving 8.30

West Newington—Corner of Penton Place and Kennington Park Road—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Miss Winifred Elkin, Miss Ellen Walshe 8.0

MAY 13.

Richmond—Castle Assembly Rooms—Meeting of the Citizens' Club—Speaker, Mrs. Bonwick on "Women's Suffrage and Temperance Reform"—Chair, Miss Foster Newton 2.30

MAY 14.

Golder's Green and Hendon—49, Rotherwick Road—Meeting for Members and "Friends"—Speaker, Miss Dimock—Chair, Mrs. Hunt 8.15

Highgate—3, Holly Terrace—Speakers' Class—Chair, Miss C. Black 3.0

Shoreditch—Thornton Hall, Bethnal Green—Speaker, Mrs. Paul Campbell—Chair, the Rev. F. E. Birch 8.30

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Streatham—Corner of Stanethorpe Road and Streatham High Road—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Mrs. Watson, Mr. Watson, Miss Green 8.0
West Islington—Cattle Market, North Road—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Mr. F. W. Flear and others 8.0

MAY 15.
North Lambeth—Corner of Sancroft Street and Kennington Road—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Mr. Clifford Ewen, Miss Stoehr, Miss Walshe 8.0

The Provinces.

MAY 8.
Bristol—St. Paul's Lecture Hall, Clifton—Professor Skemp on "Dante Gabriel Rossetti" 8.0
Boscastle—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Mrs. Whalley, Dr. Mabel Ramsey 7.30
East Bristol—St. Mark's Road, Easton—Open-air Meeting 7.30
Southampton—Art Gallery—the Rev. Mered J. Rush on "The Place of Religion in the Women's Movement" 3.30
Swansea—Y.M.C.A. Hall—Speaker, Miss Helen Fraser—Chair, Miss Dillwyn 3.30
Parish Hall, Morriston—Speaker, Miss Helen Fraser 8.0
Upton-on-Severn—Town Hall—Mrs. Ring on "Women in Sweated Industries"—Tea 3.0
Lecture illustrated by lantern slides—Speakers, Mrs. Ring, Miss Helen Knight—Chair, Mr. Paget Norbury 8.0

MAY 9.
Bude—At the Green, near Wesleyan Church—Open-air Meeting—Speakers, Mrs. Whalley, Dr. Mabel Ramsay 7.30
Scarborough—St. John's Room, St. Sepulchre Street—Jumble Sale 3.0
Silksworth—Speaker, Miss Margaret Robertson
Taunton—Flook House-Rummage Sale (by kind permission of Miss Sibly)

MAY 11.
Bradford—7, Belle Vue—At Home for Members—Delegates' Reports—Speaker, Mrs. Grattan Newboult 3.30
Chatteris—Picture Palace—Speakers, Mrs. Rackham, Mrs. Ramsey—Chair, the Rev. G. Sherbrooke Walker 8.0
Croydon—34a, The Arcade, High Street—Speaker, the Rev. H. E. Oliver 3.30
Holsworthy—Open-air Meeting—Speaker, Mrs. Whalley 7.30
Southend—Stafford Hall—Mrs. Stanbury on "The Subjection of Women"—Chair, Mr. W. Mirrlees (of Cambridge) 8.0
Stockport—Christie's Hat Works—Dinner-hour Meeting—Speakers, Mr. Travis and Mrs. Norbury 1.0—2.0
Star Inn—Speakers, Mrs. Norbury, Mr. Clement Stott, Miss E. C. Wilkinson, B.A., and Mr. Warren 7.30
Mersey Square—Speakers, Mr. Richard Robinson, Mrs. Annot Robinson, Miss Harris 7.30

MAY 12.
Bristol—40, Park Street—At Home 3.0—5.0
East Bristol—Barrow Road—Miss Tanner on "Women Police" 3.0
Exeter—Barnfield Hall—Speakers, the Rev Canon Masterman, Mr. W. J. Mirrlees—Chair, the Rev. R. Bloor—Meeting for men only 8.0
Public Meeting 3.0
Horsforth—Mechanics' Institute—Speakers, Miss I. O. Ford, Mrs. Renton 8.0
Stockport—Range Road—Dinner-hour Meeting—Speakers, Mr. Warburton, Mrs. Annot Robinson 1.0—2.0
Shaw Road—Speakers, Mr. Bairstow, Mrs. Annot Robinson, and Miss Harris
Mersey Square—Speakers, Mrs. Higson, Miss E. C. Wilkinson, and Mr. Clement Stott 7.30
Weston-super-Mare—Café Royal, High Street—Members' Meeting—Speaker, Miss Pease 8.0
Whittlesey—Public Hall—Speakers, Mrs. Arthur Hutchinson, the Rev. A. E. T. Newman, Mrs. Rackham—Chair, Mrs. Heitland 8.0

MAY 13.
Bristol—Y.M.C.A., Totterdown—Speaker, Miss J. M. Baretti 3.0
Leeds—The Suffrage Offices, 35, Park Square—The Committee At Home—Address at 4.30 by Mr. G. K. Hibbert, M.A. (Warden of Swarthmore Settlement), on "The Deeper Significance of the Women's Movement"—Hostess, Miss Cooke,—Tea 4.0
Stockport—At India Mill—Dinner-hour Meeting—Speakers, Mr. Riding and Mrs. Annot Robinson 1.0—2.0
"Edgeley"—Speakers, Mr. Crossley, Mrs. Bruce Glasier and Miss Margaret Robertson, B.A. 7.30
Mersey Square—Speakers, Mrs. Hiller, Mr. C. Priestley, and Miss Taylor 7.30
Torrington—Open-air Meeting—Speaker, Mrs. Whalley. 7.30
Tunbridge Wells—Social Meeting for F.W.S. 8.0
Whitchurch (Salop)—Oddfellows' Hall—Speakers, Miss Mary Fielden, Miss Helen Knight—Chair, Mrs. Clay Finch 8.0

MAY 14.
Berwick—The Rectory Garden—Speaker, Mrs. Alys Russell—Chair, the Rev. J. T. Burns 7.30
Birmingham—Annual Meeting—Speaker, Mrs. Flora Annie Steel—Chair, Mrs. Osler—(Tea at 4.30) 3.30
Bradford—Gospel Temperance Hall, Ashton New Road—Suffrage Club Meeting 7.30
Bristol—Downs Park, West—Meeting of Westbury Branch 3.0
East Bristol—Soundwell Road—Open-air Meeting 7.30
Hull—The Lodge School, Pearson Avenue—Drawing-room Meeting—Hostess, Miss McPherson—Speaker, Mrs. Rackham 4.0
Stockport—Portwood Fair Ground—Speakers, Mr. Warburton, Miss E. C. Wilkinson, and Mr. Bundock
Portwood Fold—Speakers, Mrs. Muter Wilson, Mr. Bundock, and Miss Margaret Robertson, B.A. 7.30
Mersey Square—Speakers, Mr. Crossley, Mrs. Mitchell, and Councillor Margaret Ashton, M.A. 7.30
South Molton—Open-air Meeting—Speaker, Mrs. Whalley 7.30
York—10, Museum Street—Miss M. Cudworth on "The Special Council"—Chair, Mrs. Dennis Taylor 3.0

MAY 15.
Bristol—St. Paul's Lecture Hall—Professor Skemps on "William Morris" 8.0
Halifax—Schoolroom, Ebenezer Chapel—Speakers, Miss I. O. Ford, Mr. F. Stanton Barnes—Chair, the Vicar of Halifax Church 8.0
Jevington—The Schools—Speaker, Mrs. Alys Russell—Chair, the Rev. — Crake
Stockport—Mersey Square—Dinner-hour Meeting—Speakers, Mr. Warren, Mrs. Annot Robinson 1.0—2.0
Armoury Square—Speakers, Mr. Dingle, Mr. Bundock. Miss Taylor 7.30
St. Paul's Schools, Heaton Chapel—Speakers, Miss Margaret Robertson, B.A., and others 7.30

Scotland.

MAY 8.
Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—Miss Alice Low on "Recent Events" 4.30
Brechin—Mechanics' Hall—Speaker, Dr. Elsie Inglis—Chair, Mr. T. Maule Guthrie 8.0

MAY 9.
Edinburgh—Buccleuch Street Hall—Jumble Sale 2.30

MAY 11.
Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—Debating Society—Business Meeting "To Consider the Syllabus for next Winter" 8.0

MAY 12.
Edinburgh—Free Gardener's Hall, Picardy Place—"Friends'" Social Meeting—Speakers, Mrs. Shaw McLaren, Mr. J. McMichael, J.P.—Singers, Mrs. Alfred Young (Scottish Songs), Mr. James Low (Harry Lauder's Songs) 8.0

MAY 13.
Penicuik—I.L.P. Meeting (Open-air)—Speaker, Miss Pressley-Smith 7.30

MAY 15.
Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—At Home 4.30

Coming Events.

MEMORIAL HALL, MANCHESTER.—Tuesday, May 19th, at 7.30 p.m. Concert by Hope Squire and Frank Merrick. Works for two pianofortes. Tickets, 5s., 2s. 6d., and 1s., at Messrs. Forsyth Bros., Deansgate, Manchester.

A UNITED RELIGIOUS PUBLIC MEETING. Hampstead Conservatoire, Swiss Cottage, N.W., Tuesday, May 12th, 1914, at 8.15 p.m. Chairman, Mrs. Cecil Chapman, Speakers, Mrs. George Morgan, Rabbi I. I. Mattuck, Mrs. Percy Bigland, Rev. Percy Dearmer, M.A., D.D., and Miss Abadam.

THE NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.—Tuesday, May 12th, at 3 p.m. The New Constitutional Hall, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge. "Some Impressions of Women in India." Lady Meyer, Mrs. Cecil Chapman.

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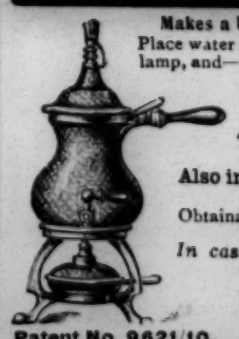
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LEEDS SOCIETY.—Rummage Sale on May 16th. All contributions will be most gratefully received. Cart will call on May 13th at any house in or near Leeds, on name and address being sent to the Secretary; or parcels may be left at Offices, 35, Park-square.

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(Continued from page 114.)

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